

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

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**RUBBER  
STAMPS**

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

## THE PLAGUE EASING UP

Bulletin Board Shows  
Clean Record.

BLOCK 19 QUARANTINED

Board Discusses Important Matters.  
Consumptive Retreat Proposed.  
Building Sale Opposed.

The plague situation was unchanged yesterday and nothing occurred to mar the clean record at the Health Department. The call physicians, however, were busy throughout the day answering both the calls of the Health Department and the Citizens' Sanitary Committee.

Dr. Hoffmann reported the condition of Mr. Hartman improving, his temperature having gone down considerably during the day. The other patients are steadily improving.

### A Consumptive Home.

Mr. F. J. Lowrey of the Board of Health stated a proposition to that body which had been suggested to him by A. L. C. Atkinson, superintendent of the kerosene camp, of establishing a hospital for consumptives in the hospital of the kerosene camp, after the camp was discontinued as a quarantine station. The proposition is in reality one to provide a retreat for incurable consumptives, and not necessarily a consumptive hospital. Mr. Atkinson's idea is to have the Board of Health give its sanction to the establishment of such a place, and allow the government physician to be in attendance. From conversations had with several philanthropic persons in the city, Mr. Atkinson feels reasonably certain that he can arrange for the support of the nurses and attendants, by voluntary subscriptions.

It has been suggested that, if such a home is established, it should be definitely stated that it is not to be a place where consumptives can be treated, but more as a retreat where they can spend their last days. This matter was forcibly brought to the attention of the Honolulu public, a short time since, when an almost penniless consumptive was turned into the street, and was refused at the regular hospitals and turned away from boarding houses; and but for the charity of an old friend, would have died on the streets. To care for such cases will be the purpose of the proposed institution. It was emphasized that if a general statement was made, that a hospital for consumptives had been established at Honolulu, it would bring a large number of patients from the Mainland to these shores. This is to be avoided.

The Board will consider the matter at some future date.

### Homeless and Friendless.

The egress of several hundreds of Japanese from the drilled camp yesterday, together with releases of others from the outside detention camps, has brought the community face to face with a very serious problem. Where are these people to obtain shelter and where is their food to come from? The Citizens' Sanitary Committee was flooded yesterday with these people, all with the general query for some place to sleep at night.

The Board of Health, while it has felt the great responsibility of looking after these people, rendered homeless by the act of the Board in burning up Chinatown, does not feel that it is incumbent upon it to support them for an indefinite period. This is President Wood's opinion, as to the limit of responsibility incurred by the Board, and he feels that the community at large should make some effort to assist the Board in caring for these people in some way. They have passed through their regular quarantine and are supposed to be free from the infection of plague.

The relief camps are crowded to their utmost capacity and the Board considers that it would be next to impossible for it to grapple with the question, as it relates to individuals. At the drilled Minister Cooper was informed, and so stated to the Board, that most of the Japanese were provided with money, and upon their release would be provided with shelter by friends. Those who were without funds were to be allowed the privilege of remaining in the camps until they found other accommodations. The general exodus from the drilled camp is caused by the need of the place for quarantining the people of Block 19. Yesterday all were given their freedom, numbering nearly 1,200. Within a week, several hundred will be released from Kailua and the city will be filled with nearly 7,000 Asiatics who will seek homes. Many of them are without a cent. For some reason the Japanese accommodations at Moiliili are not ready, and, as a result, the lack of accommodations was severely felt yesterday.

### Board of Health Meeting.

There were present at yesterday's session of the Board, President Wood,

(Continued on Page 5).

## BULLER DRIVEN FROM THE CREST OF SPION KOP

Leaves Fifteen Hundred Dead On  
The Field.

HIS ARMY WITHDRAWS ACROSS  
THE FATAL TUGELA RIVER

Ladysmith Still Holds Out But It May be Flood-  
ed—The Queen's Speech to  
Parliament.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Following is the text of General Buller's dispatch, dated Spearman's Camp, Saturday, January 27, 6:10 p. m.:

"On January 20 Warren drove back the enemy and obtained possession of the southern crests of the high tableland extending from the line of Acton Homes and Hongserspoort to the Western Ladysmith hills. From then to January 25 he remained in close contact with the enemy.

"The enemy held a strong position on a range of small kopjes, stretching from the northwest to the southeast across the plateau from Acton Homes, through Spion Kop to the left bank of the Tugela. The actual position held was perfectly tenable, but did not lend itself to an advance, as the southern slopes were so steep that Warren could not get an effective artillery position and water supplies were a difficulty.

"On January 23 I assented to his attacking Spion Kop, a large hill—indeed, a mountain—which was evidently the key to the position, but was far more accessible from the north than from the south.

"On the night of January 23 he attacked Spion Kop, but found it very difficult to hold, as its perimeter was too large and water, which he had been led to believe existed in this extraordinarily dry season, was found very deficient.

"The crests were held all that day against severe attacks and a heavy shell fire. Our men fought with great gallantry. I would especially mention the conduct of the Second Cameron Indians and the Third King's Rifles, who supported the attack on the mountain from the steepest side, and in each case fought their way to the top, and the Second Lancashire Fusiliers and Second Middlesex, who magnificently maintained the best traditions of the British throughout the trying day of January 24, and Thornycroft's Mounted Infantry, who fought through the day equally well alongside of them.

"General Woodgate, who was in command at the summit, having been wounded, the officer who succeeded him decided on the night of January 24 to abandon the position, and did so before dawn on January 25.

"I reached Warren's camp at 5 a. m. on January 25 and decided that a second attack upon Spion Kop was useless and that the enemy's right was too strong to allow me to force it. Accordingly I decided to withdraw the force to the south of the Tugela. At 6 a. m. we commenced withdrawing the train, and by 8 a. m., January 27 (Saturday), Warren's force was concentrated south of the Tugela without the loss of a man or a pound of stores.

"The fact that the force should withdraw from actual touch—in some cases, the lines were less than a thousand yards apart—with the enemy in a manner it did, is, I think, sufficient evidence of the morale of the troops, and that we were permitted to withdraw our cumbersome ox and mule transports across the river, eighty-five yards broad, with twenty-foot banks and a very swift current, unmolested is, I think, proof that the enemy has been taught to respect our soldiers' fighting powers."

### Fifteen Hundred Dead.

BOER HEAD LAAGER, Ladysmith, Jan. 25, 7 p. m.—The British dead left on the battlefield yesterday numbered fifteen hundred.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—General Buller's dispatch to the War Office states that Spion Kop was abandoned on account of lack of water, inability to bring artillery there and the heavy Boer fire. General Buller gives no list of casualties. His whole force withdrew south of the Tugela River, with the evident intention of reaching Ladysmith by another route.

The Boers say the British lost 1500 killed Wednesday. It is believed here this includes the wounded. The Boers also claim that 150 of the English troops surrendered at Spion Kop.

### The Boer Side.

BOER HEADQUARTERS (Modder Spruit, upper Tugela), Wednesday, Jan. 24, midnight (via Lourenzo Marquez, Thursday, January 25).—Some Vryheid burghers from the outposts on the highest hills of the Spion Kop

group rushed into the laager saying that the Kop was lost and that the English had taken it. Re-enforcements were ordered up, but nothing could be done for some time, the hill being enveloped in thick mist.

At dawn the Heidelberg and Carolina contingents, supplemented from other commands, began the ascent of the hill. Three spurs, precipitous projections, faced the Boer positions. Up these the advance was made. The horses were left under the first terrace of rocks. Scaling the first hill, the Boers found that the English had improved the opportunity and entrenched heavily. Between the lines of trenches was an open veldt, which had to be rushed under a heavy fire, not only from rifles, but of lyddite and shrapnel from field guns.

Three forces ascended the three spurs co-ordinately, under cover of fire from the Free State Krupps, a creusot and a big Maxim. The English tried to rush the Boers with the bayonet, but their infantry went down before the Boer rifle fire as before a scythe. The Boer investing party advanced step by step until 2 in the afternoon, when a white flag went up, and 150 men in the front trenches surrendered, being sent as prisoners to the head laager.

The Boer advance continued on the two kopjes east of Spion Kop. Many Boers were shot, but so numerous were the burghers that the gaps filled automatically. Toward twilight they reached the summit of the second kopje, but did not get further.

The British Maxims belched flame, but a wall of fire from the Mausers held the English back. Their center, under this pressure, gradually gave way and broke, abandoning the position. The prisoners speak highly of the bravery of the burghers, who, despite cover, stood against the skyline edges of the summit to shoot the Dublin Fusiliers sheltered in the trenches. Firing continued for some time and then the Fusiliers and the light horse serving as infantry threw up their arms and rushed out of the trenches.

The effect of the abandonment of Spion Kop by the English can hardly be gauged as yet, but it must prove to be immense. An unusually high proportion of lyddite shells did not explode.

### Serious for Ladysmith.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Commenting on Warren's retreat from Spion Kop, the Times says:

"The consequences of this latest check may be very serious to the gallant Ladysmith garrison. It is impossible to estimate the next movement. It may be that General Buller will be compelled to retire from the ground he lately won; but in any event we may be sure that the British people will not show themselves wanting in fortitude and steadiness. The Government would be well advised to call out immediately all the militia and to expedite the dispatch of the Eighth Division and of the Fourth Cavalry Brigade. No doubt Lord Roberts will strain every nerve to enable General Buller to renew the attempt to relieve Ladysmith."

### Buller's Losses.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—General Buller's operation has cost 912 men so far officially reported within ten days. It was officially announced today that the loss of officers in the Spion Kop fight was 22 killed, 20 wounded and 6 missing; a total of 48. Applying to the 206 Spion Kop casualties reported today the rule of proportion, the losses of officers indicate 500 casualties yet to come. The total casualties of the war, compiled from official reports, are 9,523, nearly a division. Of these 2,486 are killed, 4,811 wounded and the rest are prisoners. The War Office today denied the report that Ladysmith had surrendered, and announced that a very heavy list of casualties would be issued, but this list has not been given out.

### Buller Cheers His Men.

CAPÉ TOWN, Jan. 31.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says: General Buller yesterday (Monday) read the following message from the Queen to Sir Charles Warren's force:

(Continued on Page 6.)

## THE FOES OF HAWAII

Sorry Exhibit of the  
Opposition.

LITTLE'S ABUSIVE SPEECH

Cayless and Wilcox Disgust the  
House Committee—Good Work  
of Hartwell and Smith.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—(Special Correspondence.)—The Committee of the House on Territories met on the 22d and listened to statements and suggestions regarding amendments to the Hawaiian bill. Mr. Herman of the United States Land Office addressed the committee and denounced the land laws of Hawaii. He was followed by Col. G. F. Little of Hilo, who opposed the present land laws of Hawaii, and protested against the proposition in the bill to continue the present judges in office. He said that the existing land laws were incomprehensible and opposed by all Americans in Hawaii. He stated that American lawyers could not understand them. He claimed to generally represent Americans in Hawaii. He spoke, he said, for them, and not for the Dole Government. His speech was vituperative and abusive. He boldly stated that the execution of the land laws was subject to favoritism, and that only those who had a "pull" could get any lands; only those who were in with the Dole Government could get land. He then proceeded to state that there was no redress in these matters before the courts. A member of the committee asked him if there was really no remedy to be found at the courts; he replied that there would be a remedy if the judges were honest. He constantly insisted that he was the representative of the American people in Hawaii; that General Hartwell and Mr. Smith represented only the Dole Government. He repeated his assertion that the administration of the land laws was corrupt, and that the courts in this matter were dishonest. The Southern members of the committee listened closely while Col. Little denounced the corruption of the Executive and the judges.

R. W. Wilcox followed him in a speech which lasted thirty minutes. He spoke mainly about the crown lands, and attempted to show that Kalaheua and his heirs had no claims upon them, but that others had a lawful claim upon them, and that his wife was one of these heirs.

General Hartwell followed. He said that Americans had largely built up the civilization of the Islands, and were responsible for the judiciary system; and that the reputation of the judiciary and the Executive for honest work could not be questioned by men of intelligence and honesty. He also discussed the provisions of the bill before the committee and explained the reasons why they were reasonable and just.

Mr. W. O. Smith followed him, and explained the condition of the land system, and showed that the American land system could not be well applied to lands in Hawaii. He urged that the bill be adopted, so that Hawaii would be under some definite law, and suggested that Congress could, hereafter, amend the laws, if it was just to do so.

After the committee adjourned, members of it, both from the North and South, thanked the Hawaiian representatives for the clear explanations they had made. One of them remarked that "Mr. Little tries to make it out that you are all a lot of rascals."

On the whole, it was fortunate that Col. Little made an abusive speech, especially as every member of the committee seemed to understand that he was a candidate for a judgeship and had a strong personal motive for insisting that the judiciary system needed fresh blood.

On the 24th the committee held another meeting for the purpose of taking up the bill section by section. The chairman of it requested General Hartwell and Mr. Smith to be present. As the committee were about to review the bill, Robert Wilcox, C. Celso Moreno and Mr. Cayless of Honolulu appeared and asked for a hearing. It was granted. Mr. Cayless delivered a speech which consumed forty minutes. He followed Col. Little in denouncing the Dole Government and the missionaries, he said, had taken the lands from the natives, and left them poor. (Mr. Hitt, a member of the committee, smiled.) One of the committee asked: "Who are the missionaries?" Are they the clergymen?" Mr. Cayless replied that the missionaries were the descendants of the missionaries, and a lot of others with them, who had robbed the natives of their lands. "If you have any sympathy," he shouted, for the oppressed, or tears to shed for the wronged, save them for these gentle, loving people, whom the missionaries hate and hold by the throat." He

declared, with voice at a high pitch, that he was himself the last of a family that died for the sake of their country, and their example had inspired him to protect the poor natives against the missionaries. But, on being questioned, he was unable to give any evidence of labor and sacrifice in behalf of the natives, which he had so exuberantly professed. Cayless even included Claus Spreckels among the missionaries, but Spreckels, he said, was a Jew, and some of the missionaries had taken his land. He then again indulged in a general tirade against missionaries, and repeated what he had previously said. He made a personal attack on Mr. Smith, and said that he had no love for the native, because a native was killed by an electric shock, and Mr. Smith, as Attorney General, refused to make any compensation for the man's death. A member of the committee asked him if he was the attorney for the claimant in the case, and he replied that he was. This confession at once convinced the committee that he was hardly an impartial observer and witness. After abusing the missionary land-grabbers again, he yielded to C. Celso Moreno, whose standing and reputation in Washington is well known to the committee. Moreno "chewed up" the missionaries for some minutes. He closed by saying that Hawaii needed a good Governor, and (pointing to Wilcox) declared: "He is the man most fitted to be Governor of Hawaii." Moreno's "exhibit" at once manifested one of his expressive and intelligent smiles, and graciously bowed to the committee. After the close of these speeches, the chairman said he did not care to hear any replies from General Hartwell and Mr. Smith, and the bill would be taken up section by section, and he at once asked these gentlemen for certain information which he desired.

If a few more men like Col. Little, Mr. Cayless, Mr. Wilcox and Mr. Moreno could be engaged to oppose the Hawaiian bill, it would assist in securing its passage, for these men have shown uncommon skill in overdoing the business. The committee resolved to finish the consideration of the bill as soon as possible. After a general discussion of the provisions regarding the property qualification, the committee resolved to strike it out from the bill, as it was an innovation and without precedent. The question of property qualification will, however, be brought up on the final conference between the two Houses. Congress is not yet willing to declare itself on this question, but Puerto Rico and the Philippines will force the discussion. The cabinet officers and public men have cordially accepted the social entertainments tendered to them by the Hawaiian representative. It was not expected that they would have the time to do so, but their acceptance of invitations have been prompt and more than cordial. The remarks on the need of legislation on Hawaii, made by Speaker Henderson, at the dinner table, and his closing words, "You gentlemen from Hawaii need have no fear about failure of legislation," were expressed with some earnestness.

The representatives of Hawaii are constantly pressed with questions about the governorship of the Territory. The questions are pressed by newspaper correspondents, visitors and even Congressmen. The representatives decline to discuss the question, and declare that they represent no personal politics. The situation is, however, well understood by public men, and the President will finally act with justice and discretion in the case.

### Y. M. C. A.

To Open Again This Morning—Mat-  
tern at Camp Jones.

The Y. M. C. A. reading room will be open this morning from 8:30 o'clock. There will be held on Sunday the regular gospel meeting at 4 o'clock in the afternoon with bible classes at 5. The question of opening the gymnasium and the rest of the building will be determined at the meeting of the Board of Directors to be held on Monday evening.

The Y. M. C. A. department at Camp Jones is progressing nicely and is much appreciated by both officers and men. On last Wednesday night a song service was held there, at which an address was delivered by Rev. John C. Hay. Mr. Coats went out last night with his phonograph, accompanied by Sergeant Frazier, and gave the boys a musical entertainment.

### MENELEK ALL RIGHT.

He Receives a British Embassy With  
Great Honor.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Zurich states that reports that Menelek is arming are untrue and that the Negus has rejected French and Russian counsel to attack the English from the rear.

Menelek, in November last, received an extraordinary embassy sent to him by England with the greatest honor. He held any number of conferences with the English envoys, at which Herr Lig, his Swiss adviser, was present.

The Negus was highly delighted with the result of the negotiations and loaded the embassy with costly presents for the Queen. French and Russian diplomats are very dissatisfied at the turn which things have taken. English influence in Abyssinia is steadily increasing.

Menelek will not visit Paris. He takes the greatest possible interest in the construction of the Djibouti-Harrar railway.

A forced of 500 bushmen has been raised in New South Wales for the Transvaal. The estimated cost is £30,000 to equip and pay the men for six months. Two well-known Sydney residents have promised £8,000 between them. The whole amount has been subscribed.



# NEW HOSPITAL

U. S. Marine Service  
To Form One.

Will be Erected on Slopes of Punch-  
bowl--Dr. Carmichael's Re-  
ports on Plague.

The following reports concerning the establishment of Honolulu new marine hospital on Punchbowl, and Dr. Carmichael's official reports on the plague, are taken from the latest United States Treasury Department pamphlets on health matters.

"Reservation Set Apart for a Marine Hospital at Honolulu.

"Executive Mansion,

"Washington, D. C., Jan. 5, 1900.

"By virtue of the authority vested in me by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, accepting and confirming the cession of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, it is hereby ordered and directed that out of the Government reservation lying to the eastward of the Puowaiia or Punchbowl Hill, in the Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, seven acres, more or less, as hereinafter described and located, shall be set apart for the use of the United States Treasury Department, as a site for a United States marine hospital, for the port of Honolulu.

"This site shall consist of seven acres situated north of Makiki cemetery and bounded on the north and east by the sinuosities of the Punchbowl road; on the south by a line projected eastward from the powder magazine to intersect the Punchbowl road, this line being the southern boundary of the Government reservation at that point; and on the west by an arbitrary north and south line, drawn so as to leave seven acres within this designated tract.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

"Hawaiian Islands.—Further Concerning Plague in Honolulu.

"Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 1, 1900.

"Sir: I have the honor to inform you that since my last report on the 26th ultimo, the following deaths have occurred from bubonic plague in Honolulu: One case on December 27, two on December 28, three on December 31, 1899, and two January 1, 1900. All of the cases reported have been fatal and present the same general characters as those previously reported.

"The receiving hospital at Kaakako is now ready for the reception of patients, and radical measures are now being adopted for the cleansing of Chinatown, which is in a deplorable sanitary condition. The district is now being depopulated in sections, the people are removed to barracks under guard, and the houses that cases of plague occurred in burned under direction of the city Fire Department. This work was begun yesterday and will be kept up until its value as a sanitary measure is proved or otherwise.

"The type of the disease which is marked by lymphatic involvement is very fatal, all of the undoubted cases having died. The death rate for December is very large, 156 deaths having been reported up to the 29th ultimo. I have been informed by some of the resident physicians that there have occurred within the past month quite a number of cases of pneumonia with a high mortality, but as yet there are no positive indications that it is the pneumonia type of plague. Nearly all of the public schools have been closed. The Board of Health is doing everything it can to suppress the disease, and is ably supported by the citizens of Honolulu.

"The United States transport Grant, with colored troops for Manila, passed here on the 28th ultimo, but had no communication with Honolulu.

"All freight from the Orient is now disinfected by sulphur dioxide before distribution.

"The Hongkong Maru leaves here for the Coast today, but takes no passengers or freight from here. She landed here in quarantine 628 Japanese.

"Respectfully,  
"D. A. CARMICHAEL,  
"Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.  
"The Surgeon General, U. S. Marine Hospital Service."

Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, 1900.

"Sir: I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of State, to inform you that the Department is today in receipt of two telegrams from the Consul General of the United States at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, in regard to the existence of plague at that place. They are dated at Honolulu, January 5 and 9, respectively.

"The first reads as follows: 'Since January 1, five cases, four deaths. Several suspicious. Disease evidently epidemic.'

"The second reads: 'Since last telegram, two deaths.'

"Respectfully,

"THOS W CRIDLER

"Third Assistant Secretary

"Hon Secretary of the Treasury"

Plague at Honolulu

"Honolulu, H. I., Dec. 26, 1899.

"Via San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 2, 1900.

"One death from plague December 23, two December 25. No other suspects.

"CARMICHAEL,

"Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

"The Surgeon General,

"U. S. Marine Hospital Service."

Honolulu H. I., Dec. 18, 1899.

"Sir: Confirmatory of my telegram of this date I have the honor to inform you that five cases and five deaths from what is pronounced to be bubonic plague have occurred in Honolulu two on the 11th and three on the 12th instant.

"The presence of the disease was not

suspected until the morning of the 12th, when a death occurred in a Chinese patient of a Chinese physician, who called Dr. George Herbert of this city to see it with him. He regarded the case with such suspicion that the Hawaiian health authorities were notified and a necropsy was ordered. The necropsy was held by Dr. Hoffmann, bacteriologist of the Hawaiian board of health and Dr. Day Herbert and myself were present. The examination pointed strongly to the fact that death was caused by bubonic plague. Another case also a Chinaman that had died on the evening of the 11th instant was also examined with the same result.

The symptoms previous to death were high fever 104 to 105° F rapid pulse 140 to 150 headache delirium vomiting and pain and swelling in the inguinal regions. The duration of the illness in two of the cases was three days and from three to four days in the other cases. Specimens for bacteriological examination were taken from the enlarged glands, blood, pericardial fluid and viscera. Stained preparations from juice expressed from the enlarged glands showed the presence in large numbers of a short bacillus rounded at both ends and closely resembling that of bubonic plague. Cultures from the first case show the bacillus of bubonic plague.

A guinea pig was inoculated on the 12th instant, a rabbit on the 13th, and a rat on December 15. The guinea pig and rat died December 17.

"The first case was in the person of Yon Chong, Chinese, male, aged 22 years, employed as a bookkeeper by Wing Wo Tai, a general merchant on Nuuanu street, near the northeast corner of King street. He had resided in Honolulu for more than one year; died December 12. The other case examined on the morning of the 12th was Taen Kwock Yee, male, Chinese, age, 44 years, residence Maunakea street, two blocks west of first case; died December 11.

The third case, Yuk Hoy, Chinese, male, age, 40 years, residence 413 Nuuanu street; died December 11. The fourth case was in the rear of Ah's Chinese furniture shop on Nuuanu street and Pauahi street, Ching Wy How, male, Chinese, age, 45 years; died December 11. The fifth case, a South Sea Islander, named Nakauaia, age, 27 years, residence, Queen street, in rear of opera house, died December 12.

"A sixth case was reported on December 14 on Pauahi street, near Nuuanu, Maria Hils, Hawaiian, age 28 years. This case is considered doubtful, as the bacillus has not been isolated. In fact, what is considered the plague bacillus has been isolated in but two of the cases—Yon Chong, the first case examined, and the fifth case, Nakauaia, although the clinical symptoms were much alike in the first five cases reported. The bodies of the deceased have been cremated. All of the places where deaths occurred have been quarantined and disinfected. The Hawaiian board of health surrounded Chinatown by a sanitary cordon, and the district was divided into sections and a house-to-house inspection at once begun. These measures were decided upon by a special meeting of the board of health held on the 12th instant, at which I was asked to be present. No communication is allowed between Chinatown and the rest of the city save by the officials on duty.

"The Council of State for Hawaii has appropriated the sum of \$25,000 to begin the necessary sanitary work required in Chinatown and elsewhere.

"A receiving hospital will be erected at an early date and a crematory is now almost ready for use.

"Communication with other islands except under quarantine restriction has been prohibited, and all vessels plying between island ports must undergo a detention period of at least seven days before proceeding to their destination.

"Vessels from the other islands are not allowed to dock at the wharves, but must anchor in the stream. All of these measures are praiseworthy, and show that the Hawaiian board of health has the matter well in hand.

"The origin of the plague here is obscure, but it is supposed to be in some article of food, clothing, merchandise, or by rats from Oriental steamers.

"Oriental food stuffs and freight have been landed and distributed here within the past six weeks without disinfection.

"No cases have occurred among the immigrants landed here at the quarantine station so far as known at the present date of writing.

"All of those attacked here resided in the city for a year or more.

"The United States military authorities were promptly notified, and troops on shore leave returned to the only United States transport in port, the Warren, with 800 colored soldiers for Manila. She arrived here December 9, and as no disease was suspected in the city the soldiers were given leave on shore during the time the vessel was taking on supplies and coal. She promptly left the harbor and anchored outside the reef, where she will remain until the 18th instant, when if nothing develops she will proceed to Manila. All on board have been bathed and their clothing disinfected on the vessel.

"The United States transport Sherman arrived off port on the 13th instant, but did not stop, and proceeded to Manila without delay.

"No new cases have been reported up to this date December 18.

"I shall adopt all measures within my power to insure the safety of vessels leaving for United States ports, but the absence of a plant for disinfection here is severely felt at the present time, and in view of this fact additional precautions should be adopted at all Pacific Coast ports, and such measures should insure the destruction of all vermin on board of vessels. I transmit herewith a map showing location of the cases reported.

Respectfully,

"D. A. CARMICHAEL,

"Surgeon U. S. M. H. S."

HERE IS A CHANCE TO DO SOME

ONE A KINDNESS

the reader of this should chance to

know of any one who is subject to at-

trick of bilious colic he can do him no

greater favor than to tell him of

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and

Diarrhoea Remedy. It always gives

prompt relief. For sale by all drug-

gists and dealers, Benson, Smith &

Co., Ltd. Agents for H. I.

# PANTHEON FIRE

Corner Saloon and  
Stables Burned.

Good Work of the Department--Sev-  
eral Rats and Cats Killed--  
General Notes.

(From Thursday's Daily)

Promptly at 6:30 yesterday morning the Fire Department appeared before the Pantheon Stables fully equipped for the work of destruction.

About an hour was spent in running hose from the four engines stationed at commanding points and in general preparations. No. 1 engine was placed at the intersection of Hotel and Fort streets, No. 2 at Hotel and Nuuanu streets, No. 4 at Chaplain lane and Fort streets, No. 5 at Chaplain lane and Nuuanu street; the chemical engine was held in reserve at the central station. Engines Nos. 1, 2, and 4 all had two lines of hose out, and No. 5, the old China engine, had one line.

Everything being ready at 7:30 o'clock, kerosene oil being plentifully poured about the rough shed almost directly in the rear of Ed. Williams' undertaking parlors, the match was applied. In a very short space of time this structure was demolished, and the firemen turned their attention to the building known as the Owl Lunch Room. The upper story of this building was well saturated with kerosene oil and fired; and in a moment the whole structure was a mass of flames, which rapidly worked back to the Pantheon Stables.

Fire Kept in Hand.

The speed of the fire was continually checked by streams of water poured upon it from all sides; and it was not till 10:30 that the flames showed themselves upon Hotel street through the windows of the barber shop. Despite the terrible heat the walls of the saloon, composed of redwood, strongly resisted the attack of the flames and seemed rather to crumble than burn; but at last the fire secured a good hold and slowly worked toward the Port and Hotel street corner.

The slow advance of the fire upon the well-soaked redwood was commented upon by quite a number of persons. While the whole interior of the saloon was a mass of fire, small tongues of flame would every now and again appear around the door and window frames, which burned long before the fire appeared at any other point of the building. The large plate-glass transom over the Port street entrance remained intact until the whole of the frame had been consumed before it fell.

By noon every building mapped out for destruction had been leveled, but the debris continued to burn throughout the afternoon, being carefully watched by several men, assisted by No. 5 engine.

Notes of the Fire.

Lewis & Co. have donated \$150 to the firemen in appreciation of their good work.

A portion of the carriage shed at the Pantheon Stables was not destroyed by the fire. The unburnt lumber will be piled up and will receive attention later on.

Lieut. Col. McCarthy's scheme of tacking sacks to the boarding in front of the Criterion saloon, was not entirely the success anticipated, as the force of water rapidly stripped the sacks from their positions and left the bare boards.

Dr. Monsarrat accounted for several rats at the fire, and several other bystanders disposed of a few rodents and stray cats. Two or three warriors armed with shotguns were also in evidence, but their vigilance was not rewarded, for the rats did not show up in their direction.

Lieut. Col. McCarthy secured the services of several men and provided them with about \$200 worth of hose, for the purpose of looking after the saloon premises. These men received the sum of \$50 for their work and a further gift of \$200 to the firemen was promised if they saved the saloon.

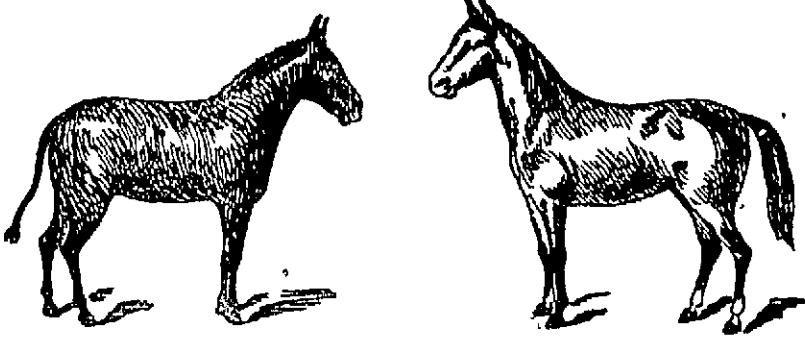
Accidents Will Happen.

Man wasn't made to suffer, but accidents will happen, and to meet such cases, Nature designed the roots, herbs, gums and leaves for the healing of the nation. Nature's way to treat a cut, bruise or a burn, is to cleanse, draw and heal, and that's the way Kickapoo Indian Salve acts—just as nature acts. It acts that way, because it is Nature's own remedy, compounded from materials gathered in Nature's infallible laboratory; unadulterated, pure and simple. The same ingredients found in Kickapoo Indian Salve were in use for centuries before the Red Men divulged it to the Pale Face. They healed nations ages ago, they act the same today. Hobron Drug Co., agents for the Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

Japan and Russia.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Some of the afternoon papers associate the departure today of the new Japanese battleship Shikishima with possible complications in regard to a situation in China especially as it is announced that the Shikishima is endeavoring to traverse the Suez by diverting herself of her armament. Up to the present no ship of this size has traversed the canal.

A well known man says that if Japan puts into service the ships scheduled for service in the near future she will be ready to defy Russia and Russia will be ready to defy Japan. The East cannot have an excellent chance of settling the situation.



## Horses

Forty  
HEAD OF

In First-  
Class  
Condition

Per S. N. CASTLE

FINE CARRIAGE AND BUGGY HORSES, LIGHT AND HEAVY DRAY HORSES, can be seen at our paddocks, corner Queen and Alakea Streets. As we have a large shipment in transit, we are offering this newly arrived stock at extremely low prices. For further particulars call at my office, on Fort Street, Club Stables Building.

## G. SCHUMAN.

HONOLULU STOCK-YARDS CO.  
—LIMITED—  
General Commission Merchants  
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

Live Stock,  
Fowls, Feed  
and Vehicles

Bought, sold and  
exchanged on  
commission.

Stock for breeding purposes a specialty. Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given. Correspondence solicited.

## The 1900

COLUMBIA, RAMBLER AND HARTFORD BICYCLES seem to be just about the right thing. We have had samples of these wheels and will have a big stock by the "Australia" in two weeks. Most of the Chainless Columbias are sold to arrive, there is such a demand for this wheel. They are four pounds light this year and are fitted with the

## SPECIAL TROPICAL TIRES

which makes them a perfect mount for these Islands. The Columbia Chainless weighs less than 25 pounds and we guarantee it for any rider weighing up to 300 pounds.

## Hartford and Rambler

chain wheels are beauties, call and see the samples. We have as complete repair shop as ever, though it is not conveniently located at present. During this year we expect to get back to the old corner, where a fine modern department is to be fitted up in our new store. At present we sell, rent and repair wheels in the brick building on the upper side of King Street opposite to where our old stand was and are able to do the best repair work done in town, rent the well known Columbia Chainless, and sell any model of Columbia, Rambler, or Hartford for cash or on easy installments. We want your custom.

## E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

## EX WAKEFIELD:

We have just received a large shipment of

## BED ROOM SETS

[In Golden Oak, Ash and Elm.]

Cheffoniers, Book Cases, Sideboards,  
China Closets in Golden Oak, Parlor Tables,  
Dining Chairs, Treasure Kitchen  
Tables, Couches, Lounges, Pillows.

Kindly place your orders early

## COYNE-MEHRTEN FURNITURE COMPANY

Progress Block. Fort St.

## DON'T Spend Your Money ABROAD!

You are making it here.

We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday Season, and will have a large stock of Well-Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a concern who have had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise

STERLING SILVER,  
FINE PLATED WARE,  
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS  
(New Designs)  
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR CHINA.  
(Something New.)  
RICH CUT GLASS,  
FINE BOHEMIAN GLASS  
FRENCH CHINA,  
GERMAN CHINA,  
ENGLISH CHINA,  
FIGURES,  
BRONZES,  
ORNAMENTS,  
JARDINIERS,  
LAMPS,  
And Many Novelties.

\*\*\*\*\*

All goods sent out as presents will be prepared in a separate department, where they will be put up in the best of style, using fine boxes, paper, etc.

\*\*\*\*\*

Our Holiday Season will open about the middle of November, which will give our friends on the other Islands ample opportunity. You will be able to give more presents this year because our prices are right.

\*\*\*\*\*

Special care given to mail orders.

\*\*\*\*\*

## W. W. DIMOND & CO. LIMITED.

King Street.

Merchant street entrance next to the Postoffice through our Arcade.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

## Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORE IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrophula, Scoury, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Backache or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scoury, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pain. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 25c each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 12c—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

## CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes peddled off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England" are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE

## CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd

HONOLULU.

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.  
The Wai'alua Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Co.  
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.  
The Koloa Agricultural Co.  
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.



# PANTHEON PEST HOLE

## Yamaoto Dies Suddenly Last Night.

## DRASTIC MEASURES TAKEN

### Health Department Condemns Saloon and Stables—Bounty for Rats —An Infected Block.

(From Wednesday's Daily)

#### DEATH LAST NIGHT

Yamaoto, male Japanese, aged 27 years, died at the pest hospital last night. He was the third victim from the Pantheon Stables. After the bubo became more defined the patient sank rapidly and died at 8:40 p. m. He was inoculated with a dose of the anti-plague serum, but it had no effect, the general impression being that he was entirely beyond its reach before the serum was administered.

The third victim infected at the new plague center at the Pantheon Stables died last night in the pest hospital. This was the Japanese Yamaoto, who was removed from the large lodging-house on South street yesterday to the hospital, after being pronounced a certain case of plague earlier in the afternoon. The case was of the vicious type observed in the previous cases of those infected in the stables. As in the case of Wong Chin, the Japanese was not alarmingly ill until yesterday afternoon, when the bubo in the femoral gland became greatly enlarged and tender. Another bubo attacked the man in the cervical gland, and this probably hastened his death. He was inoculated with serum shortly after being taken to the hospital, but apparently received no benefit from it. The body was removed to the morgue. Mr. Hartmann is reported as being in fair condition yet, although his temperature is slightly on the rise. No further development of the gland is noticeable, and it is believed the serum has been effective in checking its growth. He is as clear in his mind as when first visited by Dr. Wood on Sunday.

Armstrong Smith reports the rest of his plague patients in good condition. Mrs. Franz is convalescing, and the Japanese woman from the Arlington Hotel is able to take a daily promenade on the veranda.

Three of the patients who are pronounced cured by Dr. Hoffmann will be removed to battery camp today and placed under the supervision of Dr. Nichols. All of these are Japanese, namely, the Japanese woman and child from Merchant street, and the man from Kobayashi Hotel. Aiona, who has been assisting the nurses in the hospital since his recovery, will also remain there for a short time before going into regular quarantine.

The inmates of the lodging-house on South street, from which Yamaoto was removed, will be taken in squads to the quarantine camps. Those living in the portion of the building facing on South street will be removed today, in order that preparations can be made for carrying out whatever order the Board may deem necessary. The tenants of the portion facing on Kawaiahao street will be removed as soon as the first detachment are housed. At present the building is in charge of a Citizens' sanitary inspector.

The Board of Health met in special session to consider the question of condemning the Pantheon saloon and stables and destroying them by fire. This was the most important business before the Board, who had made an inspection of the buildings at 9 a. m. The Board members present at the meeting were President Wood, Dr. Day, Messrs. F. M. Hatch, George W. Smith and F. J. Lowrey.

In presenting the history of the plague cases directly attributed to the Pantheon stables and vicinity and his reasons for believing the district infected with the plague germs, the President said:

#### Dr. Wood's Statement.

"I believe that the Pantheon premises, the Pantheon saloon and Pantheon stables should be declared infected by plague. On January 26th a certain Chinaman, Quon Fat Man, was found in the afternoon up the Valley, above Wyllie, near extension of Lilihua street, outside of a small house and near to it. The probabilities are that he was inside the house for several hours, although this cannot be proven by evidence. The story which was obtained through the people of this house and through the Detective Bureau is as follows:

"The man was engaged in the Pantheon saloon up to the preceding Sunday, January 21st. On that Sunday, or the Saturday, I forget which, he was not well and a doctor was telephoned for. Dr. Hoffmann saw him, took his temperature and examined him. There was no evidence of plague and the doctor so stated. The proprietors of the place told the Chinaman that he could go home, and he left the premises; simply disappeared. That was on the 21st, Sunday. Between Sunday and the day he was found, Thursday, it is hard to get evidence as to the man's whereabouts. The best evidence I can get is that the man did not sleep on the premises after Sunday;

but went to the house in which his wife and family were living, the second story of the McLean building in Fowler's yard.

"The people in this building deny that he was there at all, stating that they had not seen him there for a long time. But we have the evidence of a Chinese witness that he saw him there on the Thursday in question. In his bunk, in that house. That might have been before he went up the Valley. This man was taken to the pest house and died there of bubonic plague. This was Thursday, the 25th.

"On Monday the 29th, another Chinese named Wong Chin, at 8 o'clock in the morning, went himself into the Chinese hospital for treatment. He was put into the little cottage on the premises which is used for suspect cases. I saw him about two hours after he arrived there. He had fever. He told me he had been working in the Pantheon stables up to the previous afternoon or evening (Sunday); that he had been ordered off because he was not well; that he had no place to go, and wandered around on Sunday night and took shelter under some bushes in Nuuanu Valley in the neighborhood of where the first man was found. He slept there and in the morning had gone himself to the Chinese hospital. He was sick all of Monday and Tuesday from January 29th to February 1st—when he died. He did not present any definite symptoms of plague.

#### Evidence of Infection.

"It was not strongly suspected that he died of plague. But there seemed to be no sufficient cause of death. He died suddenly; that was the main suspicious circumstance. A postmortem was held; the symptoms were not pronounced. The postmortem appearance was not pronounced enough to make the diagnosis positive. No bacilli could be found in blood slides made, and it was only several days later that we got positive diagnosis of plague, through finding bacilli in cultures made from his blood. The cultures demonstrated positively and plainly any quantity of bacilli. This man died of plague and he came from the Pantheon stables. These two cases are good evidence that the place itself was infected and that the men had become infected there. This is not positive evidence they may not have contracted the disease somewhere else. It is strong circumstantial evidence, however, considering that there were only a few Chinese or Japanese on these premises, and that two of them had within a few days of each other, died of plague. If there was evidence lacking, certainly three cases ought to prove conclusively that the place is infected.

"On Saturday, when I closed up the saloon and stables, I immediately took a census of all the people employed on the place. Among these names was that of J. H. Hartman, night watchman, who was reported as not to have been at work the night before, because he was not feeling well. I closed the place up that same evening. Then Dr. Wayson came to me and said he had been treating Hartman. I saw Hartman with Dr. Wayson. He had some fever, but he presented no distinct symptoms of plague. He had some hard glands in his inguinal-femoral region, but they felt like old glands. They seemed to be simply hardened glands, and he himself stated that he had had them a long time. I saw him again on Sunday. On Monday I got a report from Dr. Wayson. Yesterday morning Dr. Wayson reported that he was much better. He had not a very high fever and his symptoms in general did not resemble the constitutional symptoms of plague, although he was considered suspicious enough to be carefully watched. Last evening there was a change, the bubo began to develop rapidly, and the patient was promptly removed to the pest hospital and is now under treatment.

"These three cases of plague from these premises seems to me to prove positively that the premises are infected. As well as these three cases, there is another man, a Japanese, who worked on these premises up to five days ago. He has fever and some kind of hardened glands, although no definite bubo at all, his condition being something like the condition of Hartman a few days ago. This Japanese is in a house on Queen and South street and the whole place has been quarantined. His case can be classed as a suspicious case.

"That is direct evidence. There is other evidence in the fact that sick rats have been found on the premises ever since early in January. I think we have sufficient evidence to declare the premises infected by plague."

F. M. Hatch: "I move that the Pantheon Stables and Saloon be declared infected by plague, and that the public safety requires their destruction by fire." Carried.

President Wood: "I think it is important that we should destroy all premises infected by plague, and that such places should be dealt with right away."

"I might here say," said President Wood, "that the stock of goods in both places are such as we have considered can be disinfected. Bottled goods can be easily disinfected, as can also carriages and vehicles. The horse is an immune animal and can be easily disinfected by having their hoofs treated. This block is right adjoining the old infected portion of Chinatown. It is not very remote from the place where the infection first appeared. It is not very far from Block 10. One of the first fires which the Health Department caused was directly back of Fowler's yard and Fowler's yard is directly back of the present premises. It seems as if the whole of this neighborhood may be infected. Again, livery stables are known to be places where rats collect in great numbers on account of the feed, and it is probable that rats have carried the infection through the premises."

#### The Question of Rats.

George W. Smith: "It is a popular opinion that rats escape out of the burning buildings and go into other buildings."

President Wood: "The testimony of every one is that no rats are seen to come out. In all the fires no rats have

been seen by the firemen, with one single exception in the case of the fire on Kukui street, when a rat escaped." Dr. Day: "I think a fence ought to be put around the place before the fire."

Mr. Hatch: "I think there is danger of the rats going into the interior of the blocks."

Andrew Brown, the Fire Commissioner, was present at the meeting, and his opinion was asked as to the advisability and practicability of putting a rat-proof fence around the premises while they were being destroyed by fire. He expressed his opinion that it was quite unnecessary, stating that rats are never seen by the firemen escaping from the burning buildings; and that if they were, they could be killed by the firemen, seven of whom carry revolvers for the purpose of killing cats and dogs, if necessary.

Dr. Day thought the danger of infection from rats warranted the Board in offering a premium for their capture dead or alive and therefore moved:

"In view of the fact that rats are known to be disseminators of the plague and that it is important to have as many as possible destroyed, therefore the Board will pay a bonus of 25 cents apiece for live rats delivered in traps to Mr. Hiltz, agent of the Board of Health in the infected district, and 15 cents apiece for dead rats delivered in tight containers such as boxes, tins, etc. Avoid handling dead rats with the bare hands. Remove them with shovels. Before removal pour on a large quantity of boiling water or kerosene oil." Motion carried.

#### Afternoon Session.

At the session yesterday afternoon there were present, President Wood, George W. Smith, Dr. Day, F. M. Hatch and F. J. Lowrey.

A report from Wm. Blaisdell was received relative to sanitary conditions in the quarantine district. He states that the cesspools have had little attention as yet, and advises the Board to issue instructions to construct earth closets until the cesspool question is settled.

It was suggested that if people are to live over the stores in Chinatown, patent closets should be put in all buildings, arranged to empty in a common cesspool, to be constructed under directions from the Board, and within easy reach of the odorless excavator.

A protest was received from Cecil Brown representing L. L. McCandless' property on Nuuanu street. The rear structures of his buildings were condemned by the Board as insanitary and a cause of sickness and were ordered removed and destroyed within forty-eight hours after the condemnation. Mr. Brown took exception to the Board's action, and said that the buildings would not be torn out without recourse to a court of law. No attention was paid to the communication and no answer was deemed necessary.

Arrangements were made for transferring the inmates of the cottage, from which Mr. Hartmann was removed to the pest hospital, to a special quarantine at Kalihi. There are nine persons included in the order; one man, two women and six children, all white. Mr. McVeigh reported that he would have a cottage prepared for them by this morning. Mr. Weedon is looking after the commissary while the people are held in the present location.

Paul Neumann, representing a tenant of one of the eye-sores at the corner of Emma and Beretania streets, appeared before the Board and asked that his client be allowed to remain in the building. The cleansing process had begun, he said, when the protest of neighbors appeared in the newspapers; and since then, Mr. Neumann has been awaiting some action on the part of the Board before proceeding further with the renovation. No decision was arrived at, and whenever convenient the Board will visit the premises in a body to pass upon the sanitary conditions. Mr. Neumann represented to the Board that, in his opinion, it was possible to make the premises sanitary.

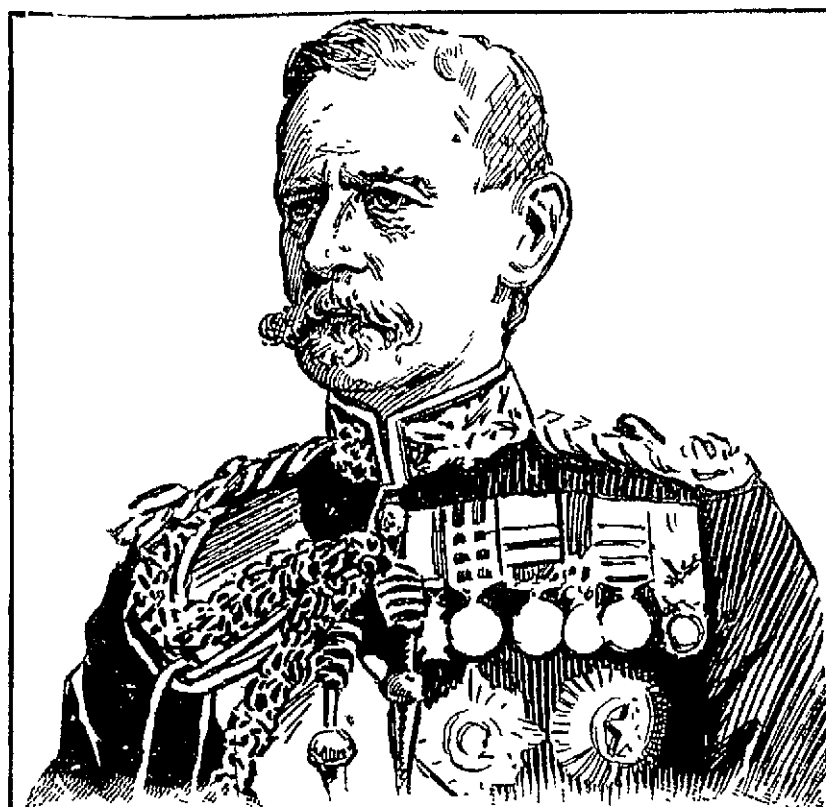
Mr. Lowrey moved that the saloons be ordered closed at all times excepting between the hours of 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. In a general discussion of the question, the motion was lost, and no further action was taken.

The Board devoted most of the afternoon to a study of the map covering the area enclosed by Fort street, Chaplain lane, Nuuanu and Hotel streets, and the advisability of condemning the block entirely and destroying it by fire. The block marked out in the proposal commences at the corner of Fort and Hotel streets, extending mauka to the Love building thence directly Ewa through the block to Nuuanu street; thence in a meandering course through Fowler's Yard, taking in all the cottages there; thence back to the original starting point, spacing the brick buildings, facing on Hotel street, opposite Bethel street. The matter was taken under advisement, awaiting results from the destruction of the Pantheon saloon and stables.

#### FOR THE BABIES.

There is no better medicine for the babies than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Its pleasant taste and prompt and effectual cures make it a favorite with mothers and small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds, preventing pneumonia or other serious consequences. It also cures croup and has been used in tens of thousands of cases without a single failure so far as we have been able to learn. It not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. In cases of whooping cough it liquefies the tough mucus making it easier to expectorate, and lessens the severity and frequency of the paroxysms of coughing, thus depriving that disease of all dangerous consequences. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for H. I.

Fifteen hundred doses of the H. I. kine prophylactic, prepared in the H. I. kine laboratory of the Marine Hospital Service, were sent to Manila for use in combating the plague, at the time the shipment for Honolulu was made.



LORD ROBERTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Frederick Sleigh Roberts, who takes command of the British forces in South Africa, was born in India and is 67 years of age. He has been a soldier all the years of his manhood, having served forty-one years in India from subaltern to commander in chief. He is a strict disciplinarian, but is beloved by the men of the British army.

#### PROBABLY THE CAUSE.

Robertson Said to Have Destroyed Rats Carelessly.

Current rumor says that some time prior to his death, J. Weir Robertson stated to some friends that he held the record for rat-catching, as he had that day killed no less than seventeen in the store.

This would seem to indicate the presence in large numbers of the rodents, and probably accounts for the mysterious manner by which Robertson became a victim to the plague, more particularly as the presence of large numbers of rats in the store is admitted by former employees, who state that it was an uncommon thing to kill as many as nine or ten when the flour sack was being moved.

It is also stated, after the store had been fumigated some time ago, that no less than twenty dead rats were found and were afterwards cremated by Robertson at the back of the store. It was supposed at the time that fumigation had killed the vermin, and no particular care was exercised in handling them.

#### STAND BACK AND THEN LOOK.

"Madam," said a wise old physician to a woman who had brought a feeble, anaemic, and poorly developed daughter to him for examination. "Madam, the treatment of this girl should have been begun two hundred years ago."

"Sir," she exclaimed, "I don't understand what you mean."

"Probably not, madam," replied this student of men and of medicine, "and you wouldn't even should I try to explain it."

How do you best see a picture on the wall? Why, by standing back and looking through your hollowed fist or through a tube. Well then, let us first read Mrs. Coombes' letter, and afterwards get a little of what painters call perspective on it and see if we can understand the lesson it teaches.

"In the spring of last year, 1896," she says, "I had an attack of pleurisy, which left me low and weak. Subsequently I could not get up my strength, do what I would. My appetite was poor, and after eating I had severe pains about my chest, at my side, and between my shoulders. I had muscular pains in my arms and shoulders—in fact all over me. I got little or no sleep, and felt quite worn out in the morning."

"As time went on I got weaker and weaker, and was scarcely able to get about. I came to be so low that I thought I never should be better again. I saw a doctor and took medicines, but nothing did me any good."

"In December (1895) my sister, who lives at Oxford, told me of the benefit she had derived from Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle from Mr. Cooper, chemist, Oldbury Road, and

after taking it found great relief. I could eat well, and food agreed with me."

"I now gained strength, and after taking four bottles was well as ever and free from all pain, muscular or otherwise. I know others who have been benefited by the same medicine. You can publish this statement as you like (Signed) Charlotte Coombes, 177, Oldbury Road, West Smethwick, Birmingham, October 8th, 1896."

That is her letter—a plain, truthful, and well-written letter. But what do we see behind the simple facts as she sets them down? Is there anything suggested by that attack of pleurisy she speaks of? Was that the beginning? No, pleurisy is the name given to an inflammation of the spaces or cavities in which the lungs rest. When the inflammation attacks the lungs themselves we call it pneumonia; if the bronchial tubes, bronchitis; and so on. But they are the same thing, from the same cause—namely, impure blood. When the blood is thus polluted, the smallest provocation—a slight cold—may set up any of the above ailments. Rheumatism (which Mrs. Coombes had) belongs to the same group or family of maladies.

But how comes that impurity or corruption of the blood in which these things arise? I'll tell you, in the hope that you will remember it. Indigestion, dyspepsia, fermentation of food in the stomach, torpid liver, which leaves the bile acids in the blood instead of removing them, poisonous dirt and filth from the stomach getting into the circulation—that's where the trouble comes from. So we see that in cases of pleurisy, &c., there is always what the doctors call a "history" of dyspepsia. Although this lady had been dyspeptic symptoms after the pleurisy, a previous imperfection of her digestion—whether she realized it or not—laid the foundation for the pleurisy, the rheumatism, and all that followed.

Now that is what we see as we stand back and look. And this is the practical use you are to make of the knowledge: Take care of the condition of your stomach, and the first day you feel anything wrong with it, resort to Mother Seigel's Syrup without waiting to find out whether you are going to be worse or not. When your house takes fire you don't wait to see how bad it is likely to be; you stop it immediately. Do so with indigestion.

The old doctor was right in what he said to the woman about her daughter. The girl couldn't help the neglect of her ancestors; but we can do something towards taking care of ourselves.

The inquest on the body of Thomas Joyce, formerly of Honolulu, who was killed in San Francisco on January 15 by Thomas Dillon, an ex-police officer, culminated in a charge of murder being brought against the slayer. The verdict was approved by Coroner Cole.

J. H. &amp; CO.—J. H. &amp; CO.—

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

## The Best Results

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the closest market—buys only such Goods as are dependable—whose wearing qualities are known. One chair may be dear at Two DOLLARS, while another be considered a bargain at FOUR DOLLARS. The latter is what we call "dependable."

We have in stock

## Bedroom Sets Parlor Chairs Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

## COOL WICKER FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just o hand.

## Our Repair Department

Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

## J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers,  
KING AND BETHEL STS.

J. H. &amp; CO.—J. H. &amp; CO.—

## Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.  
HONOLULU, H. I.

## Shipping and Family Butchers.

## NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

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FROM NEW YORK AND ENGLAND.

Ex Nuuanu, Conway Castle, County of Merioneth, Poseidon, and Kainsaws.

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Ex Mauna Ala, Santiago, S. S. Australia and other vessels.

## Large Line Plumbing Goods,

Hardware in all Lines, House Furnishing Goods, Haviland Ware, Lubricating Oils, Gasoline and Distillate, Mechanics' Tools, Cordage, Nails,

And general assortment of goods in great variety

## Pacific Hardware Company

LIMITED.



## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH - - EDITOR.

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 9, 1900

## RATS AND THE PLAGUE.

Honolulu is rousing itself to the danger it runs from rats, animals which, by common consent of scientific men are the most certain agents for the dissemination of the bubonic plague.

Rats take the plague easily and carry it for a considerable time before they die. After being stricken they retire to their holes, where they hide for days until pain and terror drive them out to court the society of human beings. They enter kitchens where cooking is going on, they seek occupied beds at night, they get under foot in one's drawing-room, they enter the nurseries where children play in this stage of the disease infection goes with them like an atmosphere. When dead and not destroyed by human beings, they are likely to be eaten by roving members of their own species thus increasing rat mortality, or they may be eaten by the family pet cat.

So long as rats are in a city where the bubonic plague has taken lodgment every one will be in danger. The only safeguard is to get the rats out of the way. They must be killed to keep the pestilence from travelling into the privacy of homes and into the publicity of stores. At the same time one must have a care, in killing and disposing of them, not to run the risk of catching the disease by contact. We hear that the late Mr. Robertson lost his life by too much carelessness in cremating some twenty rats which were killed by fumigation in the store where he was employed. He probably handled them; he certainly stood close to the fire into which they were thrown. The man might be living today if he had gathered the rats with a long-handled shovel and thrown them into a shallow tank of coal oil, where they could have been quickly consumed. His carelessness in a matter where the average man is careless, cost him his life and his family of motherless children the care and support of a father.

Nevertheless it is more risk to leave the rats alone than to kill and destroy them. The only thing to do if we are to remove the present blight from Honolulu—assuming, of course, that sanitary rules continue to be observed both as to homes, stores, streets and persons—is to begin a crusade against the dangerous rodents and keep it up until the ordinary house rats are as scarce as white mice. Then Honolulu may begin to breathe freely.

How are the rats to be caught? We do not much believe in traps, for a trap which has held a plague-smitten rat may itself convey the plague. There is great good in fumigation providing the house or store where it is undertaken can be tightly sealed. The twenty rats reported to have been killed in that way in the store where J. Weir Robertson worked, tell their own story. If you have an infected cellar or attic a mongoose might be useful in it for a few days, after which he too should be killed and cremated. But the great destroyer is the right kind of poison on the right kind of bait. In Kobe the best results were had by putting Rough on Rats on bits of raw fresh meat. The meat was a temptation the rats could not resist; the poison drove them out of the houses to the rain puddles, streams, open sewers and taps in search of water where they died and were gathered and burned in pools of kerosene. It is interesting to note that a dead rat, before being taken up on a shovel, was entirely covered with quicklime.

Considering the danger Honolulu is in from its rodent population we urge the Board of Health to adopt the following measures and any others of the same kind that body may regard as beneficial:

(1) Issue a circular to the public urging an immediate crusade against rats and stating the best methods of killing them. Frame this circular in the five prevailing languages.

(2) A bounty for dead rats being now offered, avoid the danger of having them brought to a central office as vouchers by giving each sub-inspector authority to burn such rats as are produced and to issue an order on the Board of Health for the bounty. The honesty of each order the sub-inspector may be required to attest afterward.

(3) Provide poisoned meat in proper quantities, take it through the city in wagons and have special agents see that it is placed in every house. If the question of laying poison is left to private hands it will be only half done. If these or similar measures only reduce the number of rats fifty per cent that would, if the famous Dr. Manson is to be credited, lessen the danger of epidemic in nearly the same ratio. By concerted action we think the local colony of rats might be diminished eighty per cent, in which case with good sanitation counted in the black death could probably be driven away from us.

## THE BRITISH DISASTER.

The belief that General Warren's easy capture of Spion Kop was a part of the Boer strategy is borne out by the subsequent rout of Warren's army. In commenting upon the earlier Spion Kop affair the Advertiser said that the Boers may have scamped from their trenches merely to give the British troops a false sense of security and that later they would return in overwhelming numbers. They returned indeed, and with such force and spirit that Warren's 11,000 men, though entrenched on the rocky crest were hurled backward and compelled to recross the lugela.

The affair revealed the Boers in a new light. Hitherto theirs has been defensive strategy and the British dared them to come into the open. They finally did so and victory seems to have been gained as easily as it had been when they were behind breastworks. They rushed the British lines, they cleaned out the trenches, leaving more than a regiment of British dead within, they occupied Spion Kop and did everything the occasion called for except to annihilate the enemy. Singularly enough Warren was able to withdraw his demoralized men in fair order.

It may now be set down as reasonably certain that the Boer position on the Tugela is impregnable. What then? What is to be expected in future? There are several recourses for General Buller. He may change his base as Grant did on the James and attack the Boers in some other quarter. He may stay where he is, thus holding the Boers where they are—unless they take the offensive again—until the army now advancing upon the Orange Free State menaces the burghers from the southwest. General Lord Roberts may undertake the chances of another pitched battle at the Tugela. Still any recourse but retreat looks desperate without enormous re-enforcements and these may not be had at all if the European powers create anxiety in Great Britain as to the safety of its own seaboard.

The attitude of the powers is not menacing as yet but it is unfriendly. Dr. Leyds who, before the affair of Glencoe, was without official influence in Europe, is now being received in all continental capitals with something of the state of a minister-plenipotentiary. This of itself is an affront to England and it may be accepted as a sign that the continental chancelleries are thinking about intervention. If thought resolves itself to action then indeed will the colossal fabric of the British Empire be sorely tried.

## FREE FOR ALL SUFFRAGE.

It would be amusing if it were not serious to hear the professional Earnest Patriots who are trying to pose as the leaders in the Americanization of this group, congratulate themselves and each other that there is some chance of striking from the Cullom bill the clause requiring a property qualification for electors for the Senate.

Would it make these Islands American to transfer the local law-framing machinery to the monarchists? Would it help to the realization of the dreams of the 17th of January, 1893, to turn over the Legislature to the men, who, from that day until the 4th of July, 1898, opposed annexation with tooth and nail? What do the Earnest Patriots want—a renaissance of Royallism without the crown? A Legislature that could be bought up, even by Chinamen, at \$50 per head? A revival of all the legislative corruption and inefficiency of the past under Polynesian auspices? If so, and the Earnest Patriots get the supposed boon, they will obtain little else. If any of them think that a native and white ex-Royalist Legislature would do anything for them, they are living in a fool's paradise. The motto of such a Legislature as could probably be elected under a free-for-all suffrage would not be Hawaii for Americans, but Hawaii for Hawaiians—meaning natives and their allies—every time. There would be a reappearance of the old crowd, while the new crowd, Earnest Patriots though they might be, would find themselves in a very cold corner.

The interests of Americanism in these Islands require a Senate of responsible men, and after that a set of city charters conferring upon the Common Councils and Mayors the same sort of opportunity to serve the real interests of the people that is sought for the Senate under the original terms of the Cullom bill. Without these safeguards Americanism will fare very badly in the local politics of Hawaii nei.

## HAWAIIANS AT WASHINGTON.

Our Washington correspondent shows that Hawaii's worst enemies at the national capital are the men from these Islands who have gone there to slander the Executive and Judiciary. Happily these enemies are in no sense as strong and sturdy as they are vicious. Colonel Little of Hilo might have done some harm if he had been moderate and level-headed, but his charge that Hawaiian judges are dishonest and his land administration corrupt disgusted the House Committee on Territories and led them to give the

man but scant consideration. When it appeared that he was after a Judgeship himself the Committee had no further use for him. As for Wilcox, Cayless and Moreno they did the Hawaiian Government a service by showing how full of petty spite, sour prejudice and selfish ambition is the element which most conspicuously assails that Government and its agents before Congress.

Under these circumstances it is a good thing for Hawaii that the Opposition not only showed its hand but its personnel. There was a chance for some instructive comparisons. Most of the members of the House Committee had seen Mr. Dole, Mr. Hatch, Chief Justice Judd, Mr. Castle and other representatives of the best that Hawaiian citizenship had to offer and they had just listened to Mr. Smith and General Hartwell. They knew who was meant when men like Little, Cayless, Wilcox and Moreno denounced the "missionary rulers" as knaves and scoundrels; and knowing this they asked for no testimony in rebuttal. Hawaii's unofficial delegates were not required to answer the irresponsible fellows who thought they could blast the reputation of years with the epithet of the moment.

King Menelek is keeping quiet but between the signs of discontent among the Egyptian soldiers and the advent of Russia in Persia, England is having all the side issues she can handle.

The plague is easing off a little but there is no assurance of safety in that. Every day requires the same careful inspection, the same thorough work on the part of the health inspectors. Relaxation of vigilance should not come until after there have been three full weeks of immunity.

The statement quoted from the Viceroy of India that the plague among people who have not been fortified by serum kills 70 to 80 per cent while among the inoculated 70 to 80 per cent are saved, ought to restore waning faith in the virtue of the medicine. If cure is the rule in India there ought to be an equally good showing here.

The need of getting the Legislature together was urgent some time ago and because of that fact the wishes of the President of the United States were sought by mail. Word should come from him soon. As there is little doubt of his acquiescence the prospects of a legislative session beginning on the third Wednesday in February may be deemed good.

Mr. William E. Curtis' opinion that the enemies of Hawaiian annexation include the fruit men of California does not find support in the Coast press. Hawaii is not a competing fruit belt as Mr. Curtis surmises. We send out bananas and pineapples, which California does not raise and take back apples and oranges. Our own oranges are not a competitive proposition. It is the California beet-grower and not the fruit-grower who opposes the Cullom bill.

The war correspondent who wrote that Johannesburg could be safeguarded by mounting guns on the vast heaps of mine tailings that loom up in the country outside may thank fortune that he is never likely to find himself among the defenders of such loose-jointed forts. A shell, particularly of lyddite exploding on a heap of broken rock would send the material flying in all directions and thus make the place untenable. Moreover the garrison's guns could not find secure platforms on shifting slag. A great deal of amateur military advice has been given to the British Generals since the war in Natal began—some of which they seem to have taken—but none of it is more diverting than that which asks them to take post where the enemy's missiles could start a whirlwind of sharp-edged quartz.

Great Britain has not succeeded in getting much help from the French province in Canada. The sentiment of the people there is strongly anti-British and is well expressed in the following extract from an editorial in the newspaper organ of the Archbishop of Quebec: "Lift up your eyes, French-Canadians, for the day of your redemption is at hand. You, beaten and conquered by England, ever hated and oppressed by the race unfriendly to you, whose children are forced to speak the tongue of their oppressors in the schools of Manitoba, you shall at length see the star of liberty rise for you, and your rights respected by those who have so long violated them." So far none of the French-Canadians in the volunteer militia has enlisted for South African service and none is likely to do so.

## THE BEST MEDICINE FOR RHEUMATISM.

I think I would go crazy with pain were it not for Chamberlain's Pain Balm. writes Mr. W. H. Weston, Herman, Pa. I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years and have tried many remedies but Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the only medicine I have got hold of that gives relief. I have got hold of it by all druggists and dealers, Benson & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A Birdseye View of What is Going on Aboard

Cardinal Jacobini is dead. The Marquis of Quebec is dead. Madrid reports 6,000 cases of influenza.

Maude Gonne has arrived in New York. Russia is making active preparations for war.

Adelbert S. Hay has reached Lourenço Marques.

Coast files report a great rush to Cape Nome.

Judge Thos. A. Wharton of Jackson, Miss., is dead.

Max Muller, the Orientalist, is in a critical condition.

James H. Britton, formerly mayor of St. Louis, is dead.

The Argentine Budget shows a deficit of \$10,000,000.

The transport Grant arrived at Manila on January 25th.

Prof. Max Muller is recovering from his recent severe illness.

The railroad trust has withdrawn commissions from agents.

The Great Northern Railroad will run more steamers to the Orient.

Brigham H. Roberts' claims for mileage have been rejected.

Ranchers in San Rafael country are organizing against cattle thieves.

The law against trusts became operative in Texas on 1st February.

A majority of the California Legislature is pledged against Burns.

The Populists of Texas have nominated W. J. Bryan as their leader.

A Carlist arsenal has been seized by the Spanish police at Valencia.

A big shipbuilding plant is being erected at Camden on the Delaware.

Rear Admiral Beresford has taken command of the Mediterranean fleet.

The order of St. Michael has been conferred upon Nansen, the explorer.

Alexander Dunsinuir, the millionaire coal merchant of New York, is dead.

The Great Northern Railway is hiring men in anticipation of a strike.

The Venezuela revolutionists have again defeated the Government troops.

The question of church property is left to the new Philippine Commission.

An assessment will be laid on the stock of the United States Milling Co.

At Dayton, O., a fire in the business center caused \$500,000 worth of damage.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate to repeal the war revenue stamp tax.

Sixty Tagas have been killed and two forts blown up by the British in Borneo.

The bank at Deerfield, Wis., has been robbed of \$17,000. Dynamite was used.

The rebellion in Colombia has interfered with the progress of the Canal work.

The Boers are turning out 12,000 cartridges and 200 shells a day at Pretoria.

The middle, west and south states are experiencing a succession of blizzards.

The steamers State of Nebraska and Ethiopia are one week overdue at New York.

Quincy (Ills.) police officers shot and killed two burglars who resisted arrest.

Stanford University has lost the first game of baseball at the Palo Alto campus.

The overdue steamer City of Nebraska arrived at New York on the 1st of February.

The second detachment of the second Canadian contingent has embarked for Africa.

Turpin, the French chemist and inventor of Melinite, is said to have left for Pretoria.

Stories that war is likely between Japan and Russia are denied by the Oriental press.

William Waldorf Astor has left London on a tour through Sicily, Greece and the Balkans.

The Heine monument in New York has been mutilated because of its indecent sculptures.

Twenty-three cases of bubonic plague have occurred at Noumea, the capital of New Caledonia.

Brazilian gunboats have sailed for Acra to enforce the protocol between Bolivia and Brazil.

Philip D. Armour, Jr., is dead. The Armour plants were shut down on the day of the funeral.

There are 10,000 cases of influenza reported in Turin, Italy, and several thousand in Rome.

Boer reports of January 24th state that a sortie of 200 Lancers from Ladysmith was repulsed.

It is rumored that Torres, the Mexican General, has executed six citizens of the United States.

The fast train on the Plant system was wrecked near Tampa. Two deaths and several injuries.

The asphalt and oil deposits of Tampico, Mex., are to be developed by United States capital.

Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey has refused the use of the Patterson armory for a Bryan reception.

Treasure-seekers are searching for buried thousands in Santa Ynez canon, near Los Angeles.

The Crocker heirs will build a great hotel on Van Ness avenue, San Francisco, to cost \$1,250,000.

Large coast defense guns have been placed in position at Forts Casey and Flagler on Puget Sound.

Five launches are being prepared at Hongkong by the Filipino Junta for the rescue of Aguinaldo.

The latest bulletin from Frankfurt says the chances are a thousand to one against Goebel's recovery.

Ito, a seaport town of Peru, has been swept by fire and many public and private buildings burned.

A 12,000-ton steamer has been built at Nagasaki by Japanese. Material for two others is ordered.

Samuel Gompers has gone to Cuba to study labor conditions and recuperate from a bicycle accident.

The dividends paid by the Standard Oil Trust jumped from 5 1/2 per cent in 1892 to 23 per cent in 1897.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale has resigned as pastor of the South Congregational Church of Boston.

A bill has been introduced in the House to pay to each honorably discharged soldier of the Spanish war in Cuba \$250 and the Philippine veterans

## "Great Haste is Not

## Always Good Speed."

Many people trust to luck to pull them through, and are often disappointed. Do not dilly-dally in matters of health. With it you can accomplish miracles. Without it you are "no good."

Keep the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood healthy by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, the faultless blood purifier.

Sores—"Three dreadful sores broke out on my limb, which swelled so I had to walk with crutches. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla the sores were completely cured." Mrs. Kestla Westbrook, Cheboygan, Mich.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

\$750, in lieu of travel pay and allowances.

Edward J. Phelps, former Minister to England, is seriously ill with pneumonia at New Haven, Conn.

An Italian girl has been released from a Turkish harem at the demand of her country's Ambassador.

Forty-eight Fraser River salmon cannerymen formed a combine in order to meet Puget Sound competition.

Two deaths and much suffering have been caused by a cold snap in Chicago. The mercury was 8 below zero.

Sugar—Raw, strong; fair refining, 4c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 7/16c; molasses sugar, 3 3/4c; refined firm.

The Paris Figaro has brought a counter suit for damages against Count Boni Castellane for 200,000 francs.

A plot to destroy the Huey Sing Tong headquarters by dynamite has been frustrated by the San Francisco police.

Buller may attempt to relieve Ladysmith by turning the east flank of the Boer army that has twice defeated his force.

The rebel armies in Luzon have been scattered by the American troops and their forces reduced to marauding bands.

Mrs. Mattie Rich has been sentenced at El Paso, Tex., to fourteen years in the penitentiary for the murder of her husband.

A collection of art works valued at \$300,000 has been presented to the Chicago Institute by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Nickerson.

Premier Seimlin of British Columbia denies that the Allen Exclusion Act has caused heavy American losses in the mines.

Red Cross nurses are trying to secure the passage of a bill providing for the employment of women in army hospitals.

The Philadelphia is in dock preparatory to her trip to Pago-Pago with the new Governor and a detachment of marines.

The British War Office discredits the St. James Gazette's dispatch about Buller having crossed the Tugela on a return trip.

First Vice-President Morton of the Santa Fe Railway Company is in conference with the California fruit men as to routing.

Charles E. Macrum, formerly United States Consul at Pretoria, sailed from Southampton in the St. Paul on the 27th of January.

The British steamer Expedient ran down and sunk a harbor steamer near Altona, Germany. Thirty workmen were drowned.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association met on Susan B. Anthony's eightieth birthday and received her resignation.

Ruth A. Conde, daughter of Millionaire Swiss Conde of Utica, N. Y., has eloped with a son of Col. Chas. H. Thorn of that city.

The transport Senator arrived in San Francisco Jan. 30 with eighty-one convalescent and seventeen insane soldiers from Manila.

Reports from Samoa are that German annexation is regarded with increasing disfavor by Americans, British and the natives.

C. F. Cole, formerly president of the Globe National Bank, is charged with embezzling \$400,000. He was arrested and released on bail.

A plan is being perfected in Washington to sell postage stamps in book form at the same price now paid for loose stamps in sheets.

A report has reached London that the Boer shell factory at Johannesburg was destroyed on January 20. The loss is stated as irreparable.

Sir Campbell-Bannerman has assailed the British ministry, bitterly condemning its method of dealing with the South African problem.

Albert Goebel, cousin of the wounded Kentuckian, nearly lost his life at Chicago by a fall from a train while suffering from heart disease.

It is reported that the Chinese boy Emperor Kwang Su committed suicide, but there is a general belief in Shanghai that he was murdered.

General Otis reports that the rebel forces of Manila are disintegrating and are now little better than robber bands preying on peaceful natives.

Henry Wohler, an old South Sea navigator and commander of the new missionary schooner La Croix du Sud, died in San Francisco Jan. 30.

There is a decided opposition in the House to the resolution giving Miss Helen Gould the thanks of Congress. She will probably get a medal.

United States experts have officially reported against sixty out of 300 samples of tea admitted through New York as unfit to be used as tea.

Salisbury was attacked in the House of Lords, Rosebery demanding information as to the intentions of the Government regarding the campaign.

The National Association of Masters and Pilots has adopted resolutions favoring the construction of the Nicaragua canal by the Government.

A fierce storm swept the Atlantic coast on the 26th ult., reaching a velocity of seventy-six miles an hour, doing much damage to shipping.

The Washington administration is said to have receded from its colonial position and that nominal duties are now favored in place of free trade.

Long trains of ambulances arrived in Spearman's Camp with the wounded from Spion Kop. The Lancashire Brigade sustained the heaviest losses.

Some of the native tribes of the Philippines are asking for Spanish translations of American State and county municipal laws and regulations.

Senator Bacon has urged the passage of his resolution asking for the independence of the Philippines, stating they should be treated the same as the Cubans.

The merchants of the East are organizing to secure a share of the trade in the Orient. Forty of the diversified industries are represented in the new syndicate.

The American Asiatic Association held a banquet at New York on January 26th at which the future of America's trade with the far east was discussed.

The bill to repair the Spanish cable at Manila, cut by Admiral Dewey, introduced into the House went over without action upon the development of opposition.

The Mohammedans and Hindus of Calcutta have passed resolutions of loyalty to the British and subscribed 63,000 rupees for the relief fund for South Africa.

The British advance into the Orange Free State was preceded by the seizure of Thebus station, accomplished by a column under command of General Kelly-Kenny.

Representative Kahn of California has introduced a bill into Congress, by request, for a tunnel under San Francisco bay, with openings on Yerba Buena Island.

It is believed in Japan that Russia has had a hand in the downfall of Kwang Hsu and Chinese reformers accuse the Dowager Empress of killing the young Emperor.

Captain Carroll of the Norfolk regiment and 150 men of the West African frontier police were attacked by Basa tribesmen in West Africa. One man was killed, and twelve wounded.

The balance of \$47,000 on the Agama river bridge claim was paid to the American Minister on January 27th by the Dominican Government. This is the end of a long-standing trouble.

General Jamont, the French Commander in Chief, while on a tour of inspection along the coast of France walked over a quay and fell into the sea. He narrowly escaped drowning.

A new Philippine Commission, consisting of five men, will be appointed by President McKinley, Colonel Denby and Dean Worcester being the only ones of the old commission to be retained.

Captain Dalthe and crew of the Moresby are reported to have been massacred by the natives of the Admiralty Islands. An expedition has been sent from New Britain to punish them.

The courts hold the Pullman company liable for ejecting a passenger, who, while entitled to ride on a car, carries a ticket issued by a railroad other than the one on which he is traveling.

A Manila dispatch states that Brigadier-General Kobbe's expedition has occupied Sorsogon, Donsol, Buluan, Legaspi and Virac on Catanduanes Island. Five Americans were wounded at Legaspi.

President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California in a recent address declared that he believed the distinct mission of the United States to be to prevent the dismemberment of China.

The London Spectator advocates the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty on the ground that the building of Nicaraguan canal would be greatly to the advantage of the British Empire. It is denied in Washington that Choate has conferred with Salisbury on the Canal bill.

"Spider" Kelley of San Francisco and Martin Denny formerly of Honolulu have been matched to fight twenty rounds in San Francisco on February 23d under the auspices of the Washington Club.

Rev. Chas. M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," had the Topeka (Kans.) Capital turned over to him for one week to run "As Christ would conduct a newspaper if he were on earth today," and met with great success.

With one exception, the five ambassadors who received invitations to a Dewey reception given in Washington, refused to attend owing to the republican wording of the invitation. They objected to being asked to "meet" the Admiral.

The German Government has officially entered a strong protest at Washington through Secretary Hay against the existing United States customs regulations applicable to merchandise imported from Germany, declaring that serious injury is done their trade.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reconsidered the Nicaragua canal bill which had been reported with an appropriation of \$140,000,000 and changed the appropriation section so as to make \$10,000,000 available, with authority to contract for the entire excavation and completion of the canal at a total cost not exceeding \$140,000,000.

The transport Thomas, bearing the body of General Lawton, arrived at San Francisco on January 30. With it were the remains of three other recent victims of the campaign in Luzon—Major John A. Logan, Jr., Major F. C. Armstrong, brigade surgeon and First Lieutenant Edward Taylor of the Twelfth Infantry. Mrs. Lawton and four children were passengers on the transport.







## BULLER DRIVEN FROM THE CREST OF SPION KOP

(Continued from Page 1)

"I must express my admiration of the troops during the past few weeks, especially of those who have shown the most gallantry and devotion to duty, and of the heroic conduct of your gallant march."

General Buller told the men that they ought not to think because they had retired from their position that all their work was over. On the contrary, in his opinion they had gained the key to the road to Ladysmith, in which he hoped to be within a week.

General Buller then called for cheers for the Queen, which were heard for miles around.

### Fleet Mobilization Rumored.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—In the naval circles of Portsmouth there is a strong impression that before long the Government will mobilize a reserve squadron and commission several cruisers to be added to it. This impression is borne out by the fact that naval officers who are unemployed have been notified to hold themselves in readiness to proceed on active service at short notice.

All the work on ships in hand at Portsmouth is being pushed with all speed. Only the most necessary repairs on several cruisers, now refitting have been taken in hand.

That the channel squadron should at the last moment have been retained in British waters, instead of being sent direct to Gibraltar, is also considered a sign that some important step may be taken. The squadron remains for ten days or a fortnight at Bantry and then proceeds to Suda Bay or Gibraltar.

Under these circumstances, and in view of the fact that with the departure of the Eighth Division and Fourth Cavalry Brigade, Great Britain would be practically denuded of troops, the steps taken by the Admiralty have much meaning. Under ordinary circumstances the ships of the channel squadron, which have been refitting at Portsmouth, Devonport and Chatham would leave about this time for their usual spring cruise. The Admiralty recognizes the defenseless condition of the country and the squadron will proceed to Ireland for a short cruise, so as to be near at hand in case of need.

In the meantime it is likely that the reserve squadron would be mobilized ready to stand sentinel at Portland when Vice Admiral Rawson takes his powerful fleet from Ireland to Gibraltar, its usual rendezvous when political clouds gather.

### Supplemental Casualty List.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 4 a. m.—The supplemental lists of casualties fill two columns in nonpareil type in the morning papers, making 1,300 reported thus far from General Buller's operations north of the Tugela. The Daily Chronicle estimates that the total exceeds 2,000. The 40 per cent loss at Spion Kop is greater than any British force ever suffered, except possibly at Albuera, Spain, in 1811.

The Admiralty has warned all half-pay naval officers to hold themselves in readiness for service. This, with the fact that able seamen not thoroughly experienced have been withdrawn from the Channel squadron, is taken to indicate the early mobilization of the reserve fleet, especially "A" division.

### May Flood Ladysmith.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The correspondent of the Times at Lourenço Marques, telegraphing yesterday, says: "Information has been received here from the Transvaal that the War Department, convinced that it would be useless to storm Ladysmith and that the bombardment will continue ineffective, has decided upon a change of tactics. Huge quantities of timber and sandbags and hundreds of Kaffirs have been sent from Johannesburg and Pretoria for the purpose of damming the Klip river some miles below Ladysmith, the idea being to flood the town and to drive the soldiers and inhabitants out of the bombproof caves, so as to expose them to shell fire."

"The Portuguese authorities are at last exercising stricter surveillance. The Governor has notified the Consuls that they must personally guarantee that applicants for passports are not going to assist the Boer army before passports will be granted. It is rumored that he has also conveyed a hint to Herr Pott, the Transvaal Consul, of serious consequences if he continues to infringe the neutrality of the port."

### Buller Holds On.

CAPE TOWN, Tuesday, Jan. 30.—General Buller still holds the Tugela drifts, and will possibly renew his attempt to force his way through the Boer defenses before long. In any case, Ladysmith is capable of holding out for a considerable time.

### The Queen's Speech.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The seventh session of the Fourteenth Parliament of Queen Victoria opened at 2 p. m. after the customary formalities. The Speaker, William Court Gull, arrived at the House of Commons at 1:55 p. m. There was a large attendance of members. The gentleman member of the Black Rod General Sir M. Biddulph summoned the Commons to the House of Lords at 2:05 p. m. where the Lord High Chancellor, Earl Halsbury, read the Queen's speech, which was as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen. The peace which had recently been broken in South Africa when I addressed you has unhappily not been restored, but otherwise my relations with other

States are friendly. In resisting the invasion of my South African colonies by the South African Republic and Orange Free State, my people have responded with devotion and enthusiasm to the appeal which I have made to them, and the heroism of my soldiers in the field and my sailors and marines who were landed to co-operate with them has not fallen short of the noblest traditions of our military history."

I am deeply grieved that so many valuable lives should have fallen as a sacrifice but I have witnessed with pride and with heartiest gratification the patriotic eagerness and spontaneous loyalty with which my subjects in all parts of my dominions have come forward to share in the common defense of their imperial interests. I am confident I shall not look to them in vain when I exhort them to sustain and renew their exertions until they have brought this struggle for the maintenance of the empire and assertion of its supremacy in South Africa to a victorious conclusion."

A treaty has been concluded with the German Emperor for the adjustment of the rights claimed by the two countries in Samoa, Tonga and other islands in the Pacific. To a portion of these stipulations the Government of the United States has also been a party."

A bill will be introduced at an early date to give effect to the scheme of federation which has been adopted after most careful consideration by five of my Australian colonies."

I have watched with cordial satisfaction the gradual development of my greater colonies into self-governing communities. I feel confident that the establishment of the great federation of Australia will prove advantageous not only to the colonies immediately concerned, but also to the empire at large."

The brilliant courage and soldierlike qualities of the colonial forces engaged in South Africa have already earned high admiration, and patriotic offers of assistance which it was not possible to accept have come from many other colonies with populations of various races."

I have received from the ruling chiefs of the native States of India numerous offers to place their troops and the resources of their States at my disposal for service in South Africa. These proofs of their loyalty to myself and their devotion to the cause of my empire have afforded me much gratification."

I regret that, owing to insufficient rainfall in the autumn over a great part of Western and Central India, the harvest and pasturage have failed to such an extent as to create a famine. Timely measures have been taken by my Government and by the rulers of the native States affected to relieve the suffering and prevent starvation."

I regret to add that the epidemic of plague continues and that, although its severity has not increased since last year, there is at present no prospect of its diminution."

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, the estimates for the public service of the year will be laid before you. The provision for military expenditure must be largely increased on account of the charge for military operations in South Africa. The experience of a great war must necessarily afford lessons of the greatest importance to the military administration of the country. You will not, I am convinced, shrink from any outlay that may be required to place our defensive preparations on a level with the responsibilities which the possession of so great an empire has laid upon us. At a time when several nations are perfecting their naval preparations at the cost of increasing efforts and sacrifices, the solicitude with which you have provided for the efficiency of our navy and our coast defenses will assuredly not be relaxed."

The rest of the speech recognizes that the time is not propitious for domestic reforms involving large expenditures, recommends amendments to the agricultural, educational, company, railway and accident laws, and concludes:

"It appears that service in South Africa may have the effect of disfranchising those taking part in it, and you will be asked to sanction a measure by which this injustice will be prevented. I commend your deliberation at this anxious time to the blessing and guidance of Almighty God."

After the reading of the speech the House adjourned until 4 p. m. and the Commons returned to their House, which also similarly suspended its sitting until 4 o'clock. There was a conspicuous absence of public excitement in connection with the reassembling of Parliament. A small knot of people witnessed the arrival and departure of the yeomanry of the guard, the crowd around the entrance to the palace yard at no time exceeding 500, and the few who were hoping for some demonstration against the Ministry were disappointed."

In the House of Lords Rosebery led a severe assault on the Ministry."

### More Cheerful Rumor.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 4:30 p. m.—(Afternoon Service).—The St. James Gazette says it is reported on good authority that General Buller has again crossed the Tugela river at three places and that fighting has been proceeding all day long.

### Escaped Just in Time.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Advices from Spearman's Camp say that General Warren's retreating force crossed the Tugela river without loss of a single man, but got away none too soon, a Boer 15-pounder firing at the cavalry column as it was retreating. The Boers mounting another big gun to fire on Ladysmith.

Men who were on the fighting line at Spion Kop describe the fierceness of the Boer attack and the terrific havoc wrought by the enemy's shells. When the Boers first seen they were in a low valley. They then descended into a hollow. When next it was seen they were on the high ground, and they were only seen as they fled off and the foremost ranks of the British sheltered behind the rocks.

At the first Boer shell burst and the order was given for one

regiment to retire to the edge of the koppe where there was more cover. The order was misconstrued by some of the foremost trenches, who fell back. The Boers seized this opportunity and rushed at the trenches, capturing a few men. This mistake was soon observed and a bayonet charge followed and the Boers fled. Two of the Boer Maxim Nordenfelters commenced to drop shells among the British, doing terrible damage. The Boer riflemen, noting the havoc wrought, attempted to creep close up on two occasions, only to be driven back with loss. As they retreated, they appealed to the British to surrender. The response was a volley. The formation of the British is like a table, a mile long and a quarter of a mile broad. The shorter side alone was available for rifle fire. The thing party which responded to the Boer attack was necessarily small. The remainder of the British force was scattered about seeking shelter."

### A Weak Ministry.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 2:30 p. m.—(Afternoon Service).—In the absence of exciting war news, the nation and the newspapers have had time to discover the utter lack of relation existing between the feeling of the people and the temper of the Government as demonstrated in Parliament, where, instead of relieving the grave anxiety of the country by the declaration of measures it is proposed to take in behalf of the national safety, the Ministers continue to demonstrate their inability to grasp the situation by beating the air with recriminations, self-accusatory defense and bickerings as to the degree of responsibility attachable to the respective departments of the Government. The disgust, almost despair, noticeable on all sides, is voiced by the ultra-ministerial organ, the Globe, which says: "The heart of the empire seems paralyzed, while its extremities are in full vigor. Thus far only one statesman in the front rank has struck the right note, and that is Lord Rosebery."

The actual news from South Africa is of little interest. General Buller maintained silence as to his future movements, but it is generally supposed he is maturing another attempt to reach Ladysmith.

A letter appears today from a Hanoverian officer formerly of the Twenty-second German Infantry but now among the military advisers of the Boers which says that nearly 10,000 trained European soldiers, including quite 300 officers, are among the Boers. Referring to the military situation at Ladysmith, the officer says: "Owing to the strength of our position on a circle of heights like Sedan, we cannot be brushed aside except by a relief column outnumbering us 4 to 1."

Owing to the discovery that cotton khaki is insufficient protection for troops sleeping on the South African plains, the Government is starting to re-clothe the forces in the field with woolen khaki, and has already ordered 95,000 suits in Glasgow alone.

### TRANSVAAL NOTES.

Brief glimpses of the Anglo-Boer Campaign.

The iron trade is quiet and generally firm.

Boers report very heavy losses at Spion Kop.

General Joubert has gone to the upper Tugela.

The reported relief of Mafeking is unconfirmed.

Fully 5,000 Cape Dutch have joined the Boer army.

The German press believes that England is near the end of her military resources.

Dr. Jameson is reported wounded near Ladysmith.

The movements of General Kitchenier are unknown.

The British are again moving toward Bloemfontein.

General Buller has been down with fever but has recovered.

Count Leo Tolstoy hopes daily to hear of British reverses.

The Fourth Cavalry Brigade has been ordered to South Africa.

Mr. Leyds is offering German commercial and railway monopolies.

London papers urge that the navy be prepared for any emergency.

The death rate in Ladysmith from fever and other causes is enormous.

Boers report a loss of fifty-three killed and 120 wounded at Spion Kop.

The overland transport Manchester Corporation has arrived at Capetown.

General Woodgate, who commanded the forces on Spion Kop was wounded.

An unusually large number of Lydd guns failed to explode at Spion Kop.

The Boers charged the British trenches at Spion Kop and captured 150 men.

Ladysmith reports that the city is able to hold out for a considerable time.

Dr. Leyds will be again received by Count von Buelow in a secret interview.

Boers state that there are very strong evidences of a desperate coup by the Ladysmith garrison.

British subjects in Rhodesia have been forced by the Boers to take up arms or go to prison.

The Hanover Courier denies that the Kaiser has made unflattering remarks about British Generals.

The British lost 600 in killed, wounded and captured at Spion Kop—40 per cent of the force engaged.

John Churchill, son of Lady Churchill, has received a commission in the South African Light Horse.

American Co. guns used by the British in Durban's engagement at Union Homes did great work.

The total loss of the British since the war commenced is 9658 men in killed, wounded and captured.

The Prince of Wales inspected the first lot of recruits who left for South Africa January 27th.

General H. M. Donald arrived at Mafeking January 24th and assumed command of the Highlanders.

The news of the complete collapse of the Ladysmith garrison by the British.

Twenty-five cents a dozen in Ladysmith.

At \$35 a bottle.

Spion Kop is Majuba hill sur-

rounded by Boer elevations upon which the Boer artillery was posted.

It is said Germany is preparing to demand indemnity from England on account of the seizure of German vessels.

A British force with artillery has occupied Tlokoet west of Kimberley, 100 miles from the Orange Free State border.

The failure of Buller's relief scheme leaves the Ladysmith garrison the alternative of surrendering or fighting its way out.

The United States Committee on Foreign Relations has postponed action on the Macon resolution in the interests of the Boers.

General Buller's orders to his troops concluded with the stirring statement, "Our Generals will only give one order, namely, Advance."

Spion Kop had to be abandoned by General Warren, as they had an insufficient force to hold what was termed the key to the Boer position.

General Buller stated that Spion Kop was abandoned on account of the lack of water, and that the forces withdrew without the loss of a man or a pound of stores.

General Edward R. Woodgate succumbed to the wounds he received in the attack on Spion Kop. He had served in Abyssinia, and in the Ashanti and Zulu wars.

The Ladysmith garrison were able to watch Buller's guns shell the Boer position during his advance, and it appeared to the beleaguered troops that the fire was very effective.

### GOEBEL SHOT DOWN.

He Afterward Takes the Oath as Governor of Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 30.—While walking through the Capitol grounds on his way to the Capitol, at 11:10 o'clock this morning, William Goebel, the Democratic contestant for Governor of Kentucky, was shot down and very dangerously wounded. Harland Whitaker, a farmer from Butler county, the home of Governor Taylor, is now in jail in Louisville charged with the crime. There is no direct evidence against Whitaker, and he was placed under arrest more because he was caught around the Capitol when the shots were fired than for any other apparent reason. He denied in the most positive manner that he had any connection with the shooting or knew anything about it. He was running toward the scene of the shooting and not away from it when he was caught and arrested.

Senator Goebel was wounded by a rifle ball of small caliber, not over 38, which struck him in the right side just below the armpit. The ball passed through the back part of the right lung, across the body on a diagonal line, passing out below the left shoulder blade. No vital organs were injured except the right lung.

Mr. Goebel was on his way to the Senate chamber, in company with Col. Jack Chinn and Warden Eph. Lillard of the Frankfort Penitentiary. Lillard was a few feet in advance of Goebel and Chinn, who were walking side by side, Goebel being on the right and Chinn upon the left. From the outer edge of the Capitol grounds to the steps of the Capitol the distance is about 300 feet. Two-thirds of this had been passed and the men were walking slowly when suddenly a shot rang out from a large three-story building, which stands fifty feet east of the Capitol. This building is used for offices by nearly all of the leading officials of the State, Governor Taylor and the Secretary of State having rooms on the first floor.

As the shot was heard Goebel gave a quick, involuntary exclamation of pain and made an effort to draw his revolver. His strength was unequal to the task, however, and he sank upon the pavement. With great rapidity several more shots were fired, the bullets all striking the brick sidewalk close to where Goebel lay. None of them touched him, however. Lillard hastily turned around to aid Goebel, who was supported by Chinn, who had his arms about him almost as soon as he touched the pavement. "Get help!" said Chinn to Lillard, and, turning to Goebel, he asked: "Are you hurt, Goebel? Did they get you?" "They have got me this time," replied Goebel; "I guess they have killed me."

### Oath Administered.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 31.—William Goebel was shortly before 9 o'clock tonight sworn in as Governor of Kentucky, and J. C. Beckham a few minutes later took the oath as Lieutenant Governor. The oath was administered to both men by Chief Justice Hazlerigg of the Court of Appeals. The plan to make Goebel Governor was set in motion early in the afternoon. A statement was prepared saying that the boards which had heard the contests for Governor and Lieutenant Governor had decided in favor of Goebel and Beckham; that the boards intended to report their findings to the Legislature, but that they had been prevented from doing so by the action of Governor Taylor in declaring the Legislature adjourned. The statement then goes on to say that the members of the Legislature were driven from place to place by the militia and threatened with arrest whenever they attempted to hold a meeting. It was declared the belief of all the signers of the statement that Goebel and Beckham were the legally elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and each man as he signed the paper announced that he voted for the adoption of the majority report of the contest boards, which declared Goebel and Beckham to be the men rightfully entitled to the office. The statement is signed by a majority of the members of both houses.

Goebel, as soon as he was assured that he was legally Governor of Kentucky, took prompt action regarding the military arm of the service. Two orders were quickly prepared for his signature, the first of which discharged Adjutant General Daniel Collier from office and appointed General John H. Castleman of Louisville as his successor. The second was directed to the commanders of the militia now sta-

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tioned in this city, directing them to return to their homes. Word was at once telegraphed to General Castleman of his appointment, and he is expected in the city tomorrow morning. There is a possibility of trouble in the matter of control of the State troops. The regiments of the guard have lately been organized and are for the most part made up of Republicans and personal followers of Taylor.

It was announced by members of the militia tonight that of the soldiers now under arms here about 300 would obey the orders of Governor Goebel. It is not expected they will attack their comrades, but they will refuse to obey the orders of Governor Taylor and take their chances of court-martial.

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"The Boston Herald" writes:—"I think it is a valuable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister doctors."

"Mr. Thomas Freeman, Chamberlain, Cleveland, October 1st, 1894, writes:—"I have consumed my fifty-second year in business to-day. I remember my mother giving me four bottles for coughs and colds nearly 70 years ago. My chest and voice are as strong as a bull now."

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# PLAGUE IN SOUTH SEAS

## Outbreak in Noumea and Elsewhere.

### THE CASES IN AUSTRALIA

Some Cholera Reported—What the Viceroy of India Says About the Plague Serum.

SYDNEY, Dec. 23.—The bubonic plague has broken out at Noumea. Seven kanakas died suddenly. Every precaution has been taken to prevent its spread. It is supposed the disease was conveyed by jute bags, via Sydney. The Government here have not received any information.

NOUMEA, Dec. 25.—A bulletin published yesterday reports that three fresh cases of plague—two kanakas and a Tonquinese—were quarantined. One case is doubtful. Four of the white population were attacked. Three are progressing favorably and one is in a dangerous condition.

Further deaths reported are one Tonquinese and two kanakas, who died in quarantine. No deaths have occurred among the whites.

The western side of the town, the infected part, has been fenced off, including the principal business places, and is guarded by a posse of soldiers. All kanakas are being placed on adjacent islands.

The plague is now thought to be quite local. It has been traced to the filthy quarters where Tonquinese, kanakas and Javanese employed in stores were lodged.

SYDNEY, Dec. 26.—The Government have cabled the British Consul at Noumea for particulars as to the plague, and the idea of its having been introduced by means of jute sent from here is scouted. The frequent direct communication between New Caledonia, Tonquin and Madagascar is more probably the true source.

SYDNEY, Dec. 27.—In consequence of the plague the French warship Eury and the steamer Pacificque, from Noumea, have been isolated. The Pacificque brought a large number of time-expired soldiers and a number of passengers. The majority had left for Melbourne before action could be taken, and efforts are being made to find those who landed in Sydney.

In view of the plague, the municipal authorities are cleansing the slums. The Board of Health has a supply of prophylactic preventive, which was obtained from India some time ago.

The British Consul at Noumea wires that the disease exists in a severe form.

SYDNEY, Dec. 28.—All vessels that have arrived at Newcastle and Melbourne from Noumea, via Sydney, are quarantined, and the strictest precautions are being taken against the plague.

NOUMEA, Dec. 27.—Eight more cases of cholera are reported. There were five deaths since yesterday. No deaths have occurred amongst the whites, who are progressing favorably. The buildings in the infected quarters are being demolished. Business is at a standstill.

NOUMEA, Dec. 30.—No further deaths have occurred amongst the kanakas quarantined. The coastal steamer St. Pierre has arrived. There were three deaths aboard owing to the plague—two Tonquinese and an Arab. Owing to the outbreak business here has been suspended, but the alarm is subsiding.

Extraordinary measures are being taken to prevent its spread. The Government and other buildings are being pulled down. A number of rats have been found dead in the infected districts. It is supposed they died from the plague.

**Tardy Consular Action.**

SYDNEY, Dec. 29.—The Premier has cabled to the British Consul at New Caledonia asking to be favored with daily reports of the progress of the bubonic plague. It has transpired that the Consul General of France in Sydney heard of unusual sickness at Noumea before any announcement was made in the press. Then he was notified that a sickness suspiciously like the bubonic plague existed at New Caledonia, but he still made no communication to the Government. On the 27th instant he received definite information to the effect that the sickness was the bubonic plague, and that the average number of cases reported daily was three. Today he officially informed the Premier of the outbreak.

Nine bottles of plague prophylactic are expected to reach Sydney tomorrow. The Consul General of France intends to ask for some, as he has received application for some from the Governor of New Caledonia.

At the International Sanitary Conference of experts held in 1897 it was agreed that the bubonic plague is due to the presence of bacillus in the system, which was identified at Hongkong in 1894 by Drs. Kitasato and Yersin. The conference also determined that the incubation period of the bacillus was ten days, and that infection was conveyed to human beings by rats, mice and perhaps other animals, as well as in various other ways. Both at Bombay and Hongkong immediately before and during the plague rats and mice were observed to die in great numbers.

A report issued by an authority in Bombay states that the use of Professor Haffkine's prophylactic produced a difference of 87.7 per cent in the death rate in favor of that portion of the

community treated by it. The prophylactic is a fluid obtained by cultures of bacilli, which are then killed by heat.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 29.—Dr. Gresswell of the Board of Health is of the opinion that the period of quarantine in connection with the outbreak of bubonic plague should be fifteen days, and thinks this term ought to be insisted upon throughout Australia.

NOUMEA, Jan. 2.—Three more deaths from the bubonic plague (one white and two kanakas) have occurred, and one fresh case is reported. No new cases of plague were reported on Saturday or Sunday, but one Tonquinese died today, also a young Englishman is dead. Two kanakas, one Arab and one European were quarantined today. All were taken from the infected quarter.

The schooners Envy and Vision have arrived from Auckland. They discharge in quarantine.

The coastal service has been stopped, in order to prevent the introduction of the plague inland.

NOUMEA, Jan. 3.—Four fresh cases of plague are reported—three kanakas and one European.

One male European died last night, after ten days' suffering.

It is reported that the medical authorities have discovered a microbe of the disease.

NOUMEA, Jan. 5.—There have been two more deaths from the plague—a free European and a convict. The latter was employed in cleaning the infected quarters. The Government are forcing proprietors to destroy their premises in the infected part of the town.

NOUMEA, Jan. 8.—A few new cases of plague are reported amongst the kanakas aboard the coastal steamer, but there are no more deaths.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 4.—In consequence of the plague at Noumea the Government have proclaimed the Polynesian, Madagascar and Seychelles groups of islands infected, and they have asked the Indian Government to supply them with plague vaccine.

SYDNEY, Jan. 4.—The Premier has received a report from the British Consul at Noumea that between Christmas Day and January 2, 14 cases of plague and 10 deaths were reported.

A small supply of prophylactic reached Sydney last night. The Noumean authorities have asked for a portion of it, and the Government are considering the matter.

January 5.—Owing to the small supply of serum the Government are unable to send any to Noumea.

January 7.—Dr. Rongier, Pasteur's representative in Sydney, who suffered from the plague in India, is of opinion that the disease will be quickly stamped out in Noumea. He considers it unlikely to spread to Australia.

Dr. Rongier states that the kanakas possess greater resistant powers to the plague than Indians.

BRISBANE, Jan. 8.—The Warrimoo, from Vancouver, has arrived, and was granted pratique. She called at Honolulu, but owing to the existence of the plague did not land any passengers or cargo, but only her mails. When the Aorangi, which left Brisbane on December 8, called at Honolulu the yellow flag was flying. It is believed that up to that time there had been five or six deaths from the plague. Nine days had elapsed between the two arrivals without any fresh outbreaks, but another death occurred the night before the Warrimoo arrived; but there is some doubt as to whether the cause was the plague. Every precaution, however, is taken to prevent infection.

WELLINGTON, Jan. 4.—New Caledonia and India have been proclaimed infected places, and the health officers throughout the colony have been warned to take precautions in respect to vessels arriving from ports at those places.

**The Plague at Adelaide.**

ADELAIDE, Jan. 14.—A sailor died suddenly from what the doctors believe to be bubonic plague. A second man suffering similarly has been taken to the hospital. No details are available.

January 15.—The leading doctors are satisfied that the case now in the hospital is one of true bubonic plague. The institution has been placed in strict quarantine. Epstein, the victim, arrived from New York in November last, and deserted his ship. During the voyage a number of the crew suffered from stomach troubles, but the cases were not regarded as serious. The boy McCann, who contracted the disease from Epstein, is now in the hospital. Efforts are being made to trace the origin of the case.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 15.—The outbreak of the plague at Adelaide has caused a momentary feeling of alarm. The Government obtained a small supply of serum from Sydney, and more is expected from India. No quarantine against Adelaide has been imposed pending further information.

NOUMEA, Jan. 11.—No deaths have been reported since Sunday, and only one fresh case has occurred.

Another case of plague is reported, the person affected being a European. Two kanakas have died in quarantine.

January 15.—Only three cases of plague (one black and two white children) have occurred since early last week. One white and one black child died.

AUCKLAND, Jan. 15.—The Premier has received the following cable from Mr. Holder, Premier of South Australia: "An absconding German seaman named Epstein, aged 18, from the ship Formosa, from New York to Port Adelaide, six weeks in the colony, died on January 12 after thirty-six days' illness. The disease was testis bubonica hemorrhagica. The body was interred with all disinfecting precautions in Quarantine Island. All infected material and bacteriological cultures destroyed by fire. The hospital where the patient died has been put in strict quarantine. A boy, aged nine, from the country town where Epstein stayed in this colony, was admitted on January 5 with a disease now proved to be bubonic plague. He is isolated, and under surveillance in the same hospital."

**Personal Opinions.**

In an interview with a S. D. Telegraph representative, Dr. Ashburnton Thompson, speaking generally about the plague, said that although it was natural that alarm should be felt in Sydney under the circumstances, and while it was to be hoped that any cases which might be imported would be relentlessly barred by the quarantine, it

should be known that one, or even two or three cases, breaking out in a city were not sufficient to start an epidemic. If the plague unfortunately visited our shores there would not be likely to be a serious spread of the disease. Compared with Alexandria, Sydney was a clean city, yet recently the plague was stamped out of Alexandria in a remarkably short time. Dr. Creed's contention, in a letter published in the "Daily Telegraph" yesterday, that the bodies of persons who die of the plague should be cremated was, in his opinion, a sound one. It should be made absolutely clear, however, that the cremation should be compulsory, and not permissive. Dr. Creed mentioned the matter a year or two ago, and he would render a service if he pressed for an enactment giving the authorities power in such cases to demand the cremation of any person who died from the disease.

As to the efficacy of inoculation against the bubonic plague, the following, which appeared in a recent issue of the "Times," will be read with interest: "The Viceroy of India in addressing a meeting at Poona, expressed himself most strongly in favor of inoculation against the plague: 'I say frankly on this occasion, and I do not care how widely my words may be spread, that in my judgment inoculation is by far the wisest system of prophylactics that you can adopt. I do not say so because I have the requisite medical or chemical knowledge to pronounce with authority upon the constituent proportions or upon the scientific results of serum, but I say so because, as a thinking human being with the power of using my eyes and ears, I cannot fail to be conscious of its demonstrable effects. If I find, as I do find, out of 100 plague seizures among uninoculated persons, the average number who die is somewhere about 70 to 80 per cent., while, in a corresponding number of seizures among inoculated persons, the proportions are entirely reversed, and 70 to 80 per cent. if not more, are saved—and these calculations have been furnished from more than one responsible quarter—I say figures of that kind cannot fail to carry conviction, and I altogether fail to see how, in the face of them, it is possible for anyone to argue that inoculation is not a wise and necessary precaution.'"

**Atlantic Record.**

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse of the North German Lloyd Line has created another record. She arrived at Cherbourg on morning of January 10, after covering a course of 3,077 knots from Sandy Hook in 5 days and 16 hours, at an average hourly speed of 22.63 knots, the fastest ever made by a merchant craft on a Trans-Atlantic trip. The time is 2 hours and 6 minutes better than her best previous voyage and .02 of a knot better than her best previous average speed. Her daily runs were 500, 537, 523, 524, 523 and 470 knots.

**ABOUT TOWN.**

**Doan's Backache Kidney Pills in Honolulu.**

Readers of the Honolulu papers are familiar with it. At first it created considerable excitement. Week after week went by and the good people of Honolulu ceased to wonder and settled down to the fact that what so many of their neighbors said must be true. Any medicine that is endorsed like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills by our own citizens soon becomes a household remedy. Ask any citizen of Honolulu what will cure kidney trouble and the answer invariably is "Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Mr. Charles Comey, of Cyclometer street, this city, is one of the many persons who have tried Doan's Backache Kidney Pills with great advantage. He relates his experience thus: "I have been a hack driver for a number of years past and this is an occupation in which, through exposure to weather and much jumping up and down from the vehicle, one is particularly liable to kidney complaint. I suffered myself, from a lame back for a long while, and in my anxiety to get rid of it tried several things which did not reach the root of my trouble. An advertisement acquainted me with what grand work Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were doing, and I got some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I used them and with very much profit, for they relieved my back wonderfully."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

**Aid From Other Islands.**

H. P. Baldwin has sent from Maui, for the aid of the late sufferers, 300 sacks of taro and 111 bags of sweet potatoes. Most of the consignment went to the Hawaiian Ladies' Relief Association, which also acknowledges the receipt of clothing and money.

Chinese on the Makawell plantation, Kauai, have sent the sum of \$400 to Mr. J. P. Cooke, who has turned it over at their request to Wing Wo Tai, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Gay, Mr. and Mrs. A. Robinson and Miss Gay have sent \$200, which they request Mr. Cooke to put where it will do the most good.

**AN EDITOR'S LIFE SAVED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.**

During the early part of October, 1896, I contracted a bad cold which settled on my lungs and was neglected until I feared that consumption had appeared in an incipient state. I was constantly coughing and trying to expel something which I could not. I became alarmed and after giving the local doctor a trial bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the result was immediate improvement and after I had used three bottles my lungs were restored to their healthy state—R. S. Edwards, Publisher of The Review, Wyant, Ill. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.



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## Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

## German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co OF BERLIN.

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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

## General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000  
Total reichsmarks 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

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3—Life and Annuity Funds—..... 10,407,609 17 11  
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Revenue Fire Branch ..... 1,639,550 8 8  
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